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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 52,784—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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BASS'S ALE
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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6025	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Coboi	4351	6th Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Meccozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,285	28th Feb., 1903

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FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th February, at 10 a.m.
FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, AND CAPE TOWN.
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th February.
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on or about 8th February.
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Bombay, 4th February, 1903.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guignes	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903.
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BOUQUETS
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LIGHT OF ASIA
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FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
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CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
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Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)
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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1903.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.

THE PUBLIC'S VERDICT:
ABSOLUTELY THE BEST CIRCUS
WE EVER SAW IN OUR LIVES.

THE BEST SHOW
THAT
EVER VISITED BOMBAY.
THE MEMORY OF ALL OTHERS BLOTTED OUT.

TOM POWERS,
TOM POWERS.
The Funny Tramp Cyclist and Real Rough Rider.
THIS ACT IS TOO FUNNY FOR WORDS.

THE ELECTRIC TRIO.

THE GREAT VALDARES,
CHAMPION TRICK CYCLISTS.

JOHN WELBY COOKE,
"Absolute Master of Them All."

NEW ENTREES.
BY THE FRENCH CLOWNS.
OUR ANIMAL KINGDOM.
ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TO-NIGHT } At 9-15.
TO-NIGHT }

NEXT MATINEE } Saturday Afternoon,
NEXT MATINEE } February 7th.

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PURSHOTAMDAS HARIVALABHDAS AHMEDABADWALA.
Ahmedabad, 31st January, 1903.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Certificate No. 568 for TWO SHARES Nos. 8172 and 8173 in the BANK OF BOMBAY, originally issued to SETT MOOLCHAND, now deceased, has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificate

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Nemchund Mulchand,
Administrator to the Estate of the late
SETT MOOLCHAND.

TO LIVERY STABLES HORSE-KEEPERS, HAY DEALERS, &c.

S.S. "ROMFORD"

CARRYING HORSES to the Cape has arrived from the Cape and has on Board about 2,900 Bales best CANADIAN HAY Surplus Fodder for disposal. Offers will be received by the Agents,

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JUGJIWAN VANARSEY, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI JEKORBHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, widow of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Ganeshwady, outside the Fort in House No. 17-19, for and on behalf of FULCHAND JUGJIWAN and JETHALAL JUGJIWAN, the minor sons of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness BADRUDDIN TYABJI, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
This 30th day of January, 1903.
Messrs. DAPHTARY & FERREIRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 1-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHATURWADY LANE, NEAR VITHULWADY.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 381 of 1900.

Mathuradas Cullianjee, the Administrator of the Estate of Thaker Purshotum Lathabhai, deceased, on behalf of Manekbai, the minor widow of the said deceased ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Jadowjee Purmanund and another ..... Defendants,

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver in this suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell the following property by Public Auction, at the premises, on TUESDAY, the 17th February, 1903, at 4 p.m.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Khaturwady Lane, near Vithulwadi, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting towards the east of the said lane containing by admeasurement 561 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140 and which hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 17, and are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants, and are bounded now or formerly as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Khaturwadi Lane, on or towards the west partly by the property of Gunpatrao Pandurang and partly by the property formerly belonging to Jaitha Tricum and now belonging to the said Lndiabhai Cullianjee, on the north by the property of Dharumsey Kanji, and on or towards the south by the property of Harjivan Ramjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Bomanjee, Dinshaw and Co., plaintiff's attorneys, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 5th February, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE.

FRIDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1903, AT 4-30 P.M.
Prices: Re. 1 for Adults, Children As. 8.

SATURDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, AT 9-30 P.M.
OPERETTA in ONE ACT entitled
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BY
CHAS. LECOCQ.
Characters:

Lady Lucy Le Strange. ..... Miss DONELLIE.
Countess Grasmere. ..... Disguised as Lady's Maid
Miss VIOLETTA.

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6 Tiger Lily.
7 Dinah with Coon Dance.
8 Laughin' Song and Cake Walk.
9 Good Night Chorus.

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Characters:

Kate ... ... Miss KITTY GREY.
Gerry ... ... Mr. H. GRENON.
Mary ... ... Miss MASSEY.
Pianist ... ... Miss. FINKELSTEIN.

POPULAR PRICES, Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Plan on view at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Fort.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, 19th February, 1903, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 4th February, 1903.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

JOB PRINTER WANTED.

REQUIRED AT ONCE, for the JOB DEPARTMENT, of a large Printing Office in Bombay, a Practical JOB PRINTER. Must be able to furnish estimates for work and have had considerable experience in the Supervision and Control of employes. Apply sharp with Copies of Testimonials to "ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

BEST SADDLERY,

STABLE KITS, CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

A COMFORT TO EVERY HOME.

NO HOME should be unprovided with these three Simple Medicines, which cost a few Rupees, and are a comfort in every Home.

DERMINA, WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT, AND TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC.

DERMINA—The great cure for Dhobi Itch, Ringworm, and all Parasitical Skin Diseases. Dermina cures Dhobi Itch in three applications. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT.—Acknowledged the best and safest medicine ever known for Coughs, Colds, and all Affections of the Chest and Lungs. Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BEYNON & CO., CHEMISTS,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
ESPLANADE PHARMACY
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 6,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES. Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, from April next, on the Ridge, now occupied by Hon'ble Mr. S. W. Edgerley. Apply to HORMUSJI SORABJI & SONS, Queen's Road, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—BONA-FIDE SALE of Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. Halse Sons & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, at Clare Road, Byculla, to be SOLD on FRIDAY 6th instant.

WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER, experienced and reliable. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "E. Y." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 89, Medows St., Bombay.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MAILE & Co., 304, Bheddy Bazaar, Bombay.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

SHORTHAND WRITERS desirous of gaining PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES should apply to the SECRETARY, INDIAN SHORTHAND-TYPISTS ASSOCIATION, 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A Postcard will obtain you Samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8. G. and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay: and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

DELHI DURBAR.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, of Bombay, have prepared an ALBUM containing a selection of nearly 80 Photographs of most interesting Events and Functions during the Coronation. For full particulars please apply to the Manager.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRO COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Narinan, Hyderabad, Deccan.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette." Office.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

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HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s. for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON ENGLAND.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in						
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	43	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	8	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	13	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	13	46	14	69	13	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
ST. HELEN'S COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu. (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 60 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mrs. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	3½
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 12 Months	4½ "
" 2 Years	5 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 30th January, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, as Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good qu

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £10,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,353.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1242 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	980
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	100	100	nil	60
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	10 pr. ct.	840 to all
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1 10-0	486
National Bank of India	40,000	625	2124	dvd 10 pr	Rs. 375
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,250
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 35	580
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	235
Bombay Cotton Brevis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	55
Broach City Press Co., Co.	500	200	200	dvd Rs16	190
Colaba	830	100	100	dvd Rs12	185
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs75	300
English Press and Manfg.	550	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs11	1450
Fort	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	55
French	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs20	760
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	480
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	dvd Rs20	580
Khangaum	750	100	100	dvd Rs24	180
Mercantile	240	450	450	dvd Rs25	480
Mofussil Co.	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs9	155
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs8	460
New Berar	1,000	250	all	dv Rs40	295
New Indian	1,250	500	500	dv Rs40	580
Prince of Wales	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs12	165
Sind and Punjab Co.	600	500	300	dv Rs30	435
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	1,700xd
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	400	480	750	dvd Rs20	290
Volkart	37	200	all	16	156
	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1016
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs 5	240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	154
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 195	6,475
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 482	1069
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	55
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	880
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs12	170
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	10
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10	735
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	174	12	243
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	117
Marcks and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	140
Nasier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	12 pr ct	138
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Nil	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs18	420
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061		20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	500	15	595
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs15	160
Telephone Co.	23,500	25	25	dvd Rs1¼	2¾
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly.	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	110
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	3
Bombay: United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7½	275
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	400
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Central India	7,500	500	500	Rs 75	1600
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Connaught Mills	1,659	500	500	Nil	350
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	400
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	485
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	
David Mills	1,400	500	500	Nil	
Empress	2,108	500	500	Nil	
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	
Imperial Cotton	500	500	300	Nil	
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	31
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	300
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	Nil	190
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	80
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	390
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	300
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	600
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	400
Leoroid	3,500	100	100	Nil	100
Lord Reay Manufacturing	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.,	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	255
Madras United.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,350
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,795
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,585
Mysore S. and M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	Nil	95
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	70
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	580
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	650
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,600	dvd Rs60	1,715
Soonderdas	740	1,000	1,000	Nil	70
Southern India. outhern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil	20
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	7½	140
Standard Mills Co.	3,200	250	250	Nil	100
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	300
	5,000	500	500	div'd 25	695
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	Nil	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.,	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Westerfield	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	245
Colindor	2,500	500	500	20	290
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co., New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,000	500	...	dvd Rs12	
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	26,000	500	...	dvd Rs 10	432½

PRICE OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	21-1-0
China Leaf	23-14 Nom
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 "
Do New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6
Fombay " "	24
English Sovereigns	15-3-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59-3
Do. 17 1-2	59-4

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 93 1/4 = — 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £100 1/4 = + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £107 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 65 7/16 = + 1/16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 21 7/8 = + 3/16
2 months hence ..... 21 7/8 = + 3/16
Spot in New York ..... 47 3/8 = unchanged

EXCHANGES—
Paris Cheques ..... 25·14 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20·49 1/2 = — 1/2
New York Demand ..... 4·29 = + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ..... 3 1/4 pr ct = "
6 " " " ..... 3 3/8 pr ct = "
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3/4 pr ct = "
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 pr ct = "

INTEREST—
Day to-day loans ..... 3 1/4 pr ct = "
7 day market loans ..... 3 3/8 pr ct = "

Extra Council Bills allotments—Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 3,80,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

METALS.

Copper Braziers £66-10.
Yellow Metal, 5 7-8d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar iron Belgian, £5-3-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-0-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-3-0.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 7 3-4d.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,950,000.
Linseed Hold 44 1-2. Feb.-March, Sellers. Tone dull
Coffee in New York 5 1-4.
Freight Coals, Cardiff to Bombay 9s.

In Liverpool,—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 4·84—4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 26,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·73 — 3	4·74 — 3	4·74 — 3	4·75 — 2
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·75 — 2	4·74 — 3	4·65 — 2	4·45 — 3
		Oct.-Nov. 4·35 — 3	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	40,000 bales.
Do. last year	25,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	29,000 "
" Continent	1,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9·00 — 5
Futures, month of March	8·75 — 2
Do. do. July	8·79 — 4
In New Orleans—	
Spot	8 7-8
Futures month of May	8 87 — 3
Do. August	8·64
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 3rd February 1903:—

Cotton	11,358 bales.
Wheat	11,429 cwts.
Linseed	2,333 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,366 "
Gingellyseed	36,483 "
Poppyseed	676 "
Groundnuts	2 429 "
Castorseed	5,641 "
Rice	1,498 "
Myrabollams	1,593 "
Cottonseed	46,992 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.
Bank T. T. ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ... 1s. 4 9-32d
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-2
Marks 3 do do 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight. 11 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 158 1-2
Japan 30 do do 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.
Cash .. .. Rs. 97 6
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 97 9

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 2nd October 4 per cent.
Rank of Bombay do. 29th January 7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th do. 7 do.
Bank of Madras do. 2nd February 7 do.

SEEDS.
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a.
Ready 7 11
Forward April-May 7 11
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 5 10
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... 5 15
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May ... 6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... 7 14 to 7 15
Forward April-May ... 7 9
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 23 8
Forward April-May. ... 24 4
Groundnuts—Tone quiet.
Ready 36 0
Gingellyseed,—Tone quiet,
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready ... 35 0
25 " " " ... 34 8
50 " " " ... 33 8
Black Kutnee " " ... 32 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	17,000

Feb.March	March-April.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·71 —2	4·71 —2	4·72 —2	4·73 —2
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.Sept.	Sep.-Oct
4·73 —2	4·73 —1	4-64 —1	4·44 —1
		Oct. Nov. 4·34 —1	

COTTON.—The market is quiet and spot prices are again about R. 1 lower. There is a fair enquiry from shippers and the days sales are estimated at about 2,000 Bales. The Sutta market is unchanged.

Official Quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	163	154	—	25 Feb.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	169	161	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G) ...	169	161	...	do
Belati, M G ...	180	174	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	69	101	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M. G.	187	181	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee do	188	182	...	do
Akola (M. G.) Khamgaum do Karanja do	... 184	177	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	192	184	...	do
Broach M. G. ...	211	...	205	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar H. G. ...	..	...	188	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	200	do do
Westerns ...	...	...	189	do do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 93 1-4
3 per cent Rentes 100 1/4
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65 5-16
Bar Silver 21 7-8

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glan is are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER.—January 30, at 4, Council House Street, Calcutta, the wife of G E Baker, of a son.
BARKER—January 28, at Seonee, Chappara, the wife of L H Barker, Superintending Engineer, B-N Railway, of a daughter.
EDWARDS—January 26, at Cawnpore, the wife of C V Edwards, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, of a daughter.
ROSE—January 31, at Cocanada, the wife of P J Rose, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RYLE—SHORT—January 28, at Trinity Church, Yercaud by the Rev J Spencer, Charles Danby, youngest son of the late Nicholas John Ryle, Highbury, London, to Mabel Isabel Kirkby, second daughter of Thurston Holwell Short, of Yercaud.

DEATH.

GILL—January 22, at Sialkot, Captain Thomas Charles Gill, Retired List, aged 76 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 55m. High water, 3-44m. 4-5ft. Low water, 10-5m., 10-14a.
First Criminal Sessions.
Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p. m.
Prize Distribution, Accountancy Institution, Bruce Lane, 4 p. m.
Meeting to honour Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Graham's Building, 5-15 p. m.
Harmston's Circus.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mahanadi, Oro, Siam, and Hermann Lerch entered and the steamer Bolford left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Valetta entered and the steamer Ernest Simons left the dock yesterday.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January was 5,376, the daily average being 170. New admissions 1,013, Parsees 717, Hindocs 2,912, Mahomedans 1,254, Christians 383. 39 children were vaccinated during the month.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p. m., when the following papers will be read:—1. The Butterflies of Bombay and the surrounding country by E. H. Aitken and E. Comber. 2. On two Cetaceans from Travancore, by H. S. Ferguson; with a Note on the same, by R. Lydekker, B.A., F.R.S., &c.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN AT GORAI.—On Saturday last His Grace the Archbishop of Cranganore and Bishop of Damaun paid a pastorih visit to the church of the Epiphany, Gorai, in Salsette, Thana District. He was accorded an enthusiastic welcome, and was solemnly received by the clergy and the laity, the confraternities attending with banners. An address in English was read by Mr. Germano Orasto, to which the prelate replied in Portuguese in fitting terms. He was then processionally, under a rich canopy of silk, conducted to the church where another address was read in Portuguese by Mr. A. F. Henriques.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhavnagar Correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—A cordial send off was given to-day, to Mr. G. Carroll, the retired Traffic Superintendent of the B.G. J. P. Railway. Long before the train started the Bhavnagar Station was crowded with leading residents and the members of the traffic Staff. An address was presented to Mr. Carroll, in which regret was expressed at his severance from the railway. Mr. Carroll made an appropriate reply. He was profusely garlanded before stepping into his saloon, and when the train steamed out flowers, garlands, and boquets were literally showered upon him while the carriage was filled with these tributes. Amongst those present were Mr. Patni, the Diwan,; Mr. Barjorjee, the Medical Officer; Mr. Nana Saheb, the Revenue Commissioner; Mr. Kaloobs, the Superintendent of the Revenue; Mr. Vachha, the Chief Store-keeper; Mr. Unwalla, the Pricipal of the College; and others.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Before Mr. J. W. S Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gopal Bhana and Ramdas Chaggan, both old offenders, were charged of stealing three currency notes for Rs. 10 each from the pocket of Hoosein bin Comer, an officer of H. H. the Sultan of Sher and Makalla. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 1st instant the complainant was standing at a shop in Janjikar street, when the first accused gave him a push, and removed the notes from his pocket. The complainant caught hold of him, but the latter passed off the notes to the second accused who was standing close by. The latter began to run off with the money, but on an alarm from the complainant, he was chased and arrested by a townsman. Both the accused had several previous convictions against them, the second accused having already spent ten years of his life in Jail.—The Magistrate committed both the accused to take their trial at the persent Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE ALLADIN JAFFERBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvents moved absolute the rule granted on the 6th October last, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted their final discharge under section 60 of the Insolvency Act.

The rule was made absolute.

RE ASUDAMULL SUNDERDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Daver, instructed by Messrs. Bhalshunkar, Kanga, and Girdhurlal, moved absolute the rule calling upon the creditors of the insolvents to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked.

Mr. Macleod, Official Assignee, said he had no objection to the rule being made absolute provided a list of the creditors was filed in his office with the composition deed.

His lordship made the rule absolute on conditions stated by the Official Assignee.

RE BHUKANDAS LALUBHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Davar, for the first insolvent, applied for a postponement of the hearing on the ground that the insolvent had been ill at Kaloi.

Mr. Bayley appeared for the second insolvent, and Mr. Mankar for a creditor, and they both opposed the application. Mr. Bayley said it was very hard on his client to have the matter postponed from time to time. He suggested that his client's insolvency might be tried separately.

Mr. Mankar said his client was not given the notice of the application.

His lordship postponed the matter for a week.

RE MOHANJI GALLIANJI SHA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order with leave to serve notices on the creditors.

RE HAJI IBRAHIM SALE MAHOMED.

On the application of Mr. Kothare, the insolven was granted leave to serve notices, to amend th schedule and an extension of the interim order fo two months.

RE CURSETJEE N. BANAJI.

Mr. Wadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order for three months

INSOLVENTS SENT TO JAIL.

RE VALLABHDAS JAIRAM AND OTHERS.

The hearing of the insolvency of these insolvents was concluded yesterday afternoon. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamiotram and Madon, appeared for Naranjee Parmanand, a creditor; and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, appeared for another creditor. Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee Dyabhoy and Co' appeared for the Insolvents.

The insolvents were piece-goods merchants, and their debts amounted to over two lakhs.

His lordship, in disposing of the case, said the first two insolvents Vallabhdas and Bhanjee Joiram had concealed their assets and the state of their affairs from the court, much as they had sent away monies aggregating about one lakh of rupees to Beyt Dwarka, and the insolvent Bhanjee had speculated largely with the monies of his creditors. After reviewing the evidence at considerable length, his lordship sentenced Vallabhdas and Bhanjee to simple imprisonment for nine months each, while the third insolvent was given his discharge.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Ruttonsee Bharmull Sha; Gajanand Balwant Navalkar; George Baldrey; and Martand Ramji Gurav.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Mahadu Narayan pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, and was ordered to report himself to the police for a period of three years from the date of his discharge from Jail.

CHEATING THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Venayek Ganesh, time-keeper, and Shaik Salarbux Abdulla, held farrier in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company, were placed at the bar, No. 1 charged with falsification of accounts and cheating, and No. 2 with abetment of the offences. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Smitham and Noble, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Rustom Wadia for the first and Mr. H. S. Khalli for the second accused. In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, the first accused pleaded guilty while the second accused claimed to be tried.

Mr. Binning said that the first accused had pleaded guilty to the charges, but them were other charges against him, which were of a serious nature. The learned counsel asked that the sentence on the accused be postponed until his Lordship had tried the other case.

Mr. Wadia said he had no objection to the course proposed, and he requested that an opportunity might be given him to address the court before the passing of the sentence.

His Lordship said he would postpone the sentence as suggested. The trial of the second accused was then proceeded with.

Mr. Binning, in opening the case for the prosecution, after reading the section of the Penal Code bearing upon the charges, said the first accused had pleaded guilty, and the case was thereby much simplified. He had admitted having falsified the accounts in his capacity of time keeper. It appeared that a list was prepared by a clerk every day of the number of horses to be shod, and the list was in the usual course sent to the second accused, whose duty was to see that the horses were properly shod, and then to make a report, which was submitted to the Veterinary Surgeon of the company. The latter went to the stables and satisfied himself that the horses mentioned in the report were properly shod. Nothing was discovered on the day the Veterinary Surgeon inspected the horses. On the 12th December last when the pay day arrived, the men were paid, and it then became the duty of the second accused to see that the men paid were those who had done the work. On the men being paid, the amount due to one Mahomed Yusuf was given to the second accused. The only question in this case was whether the second accused was not privy to the fraud perpetrated upon the company.

He was an old servant of the Company and the head of his department, and there being only ten or twelve farriers, the accused must have known when he received the money that there was no man of the name of Mahomed Yusuf in the service of the company, on whose behalf he had received the money.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the second accused, in answer to the court, said he had some witnesses to call. Shirpatty bore him enmity, and he had got up this charge against him. Accused left his case in the hands of his counsel.

Mr. Binning, in summing up the case, said it was with much reluctance that the company had instituted this prosecution against the second accused, who had been twenty-seven years in their employ. But the company had to set an example to other servants, and they wished to see whether the accused was really guilty, or some other employes were. As to Shirpatty, counsel said he had no personal interest to serve in bringing this charge for it was his duty to do so.

Mr. Khalli, in speaking on behalf of the accused said the jury must distinguish the case of his client from that of the other accused who had pleaded guilty. As to the charge of falsification of accounts the learned counsel said his client was wholly innocent of it, because he had nothing to do with preparation of the list which was prepared by the other accused. Counsel said his client had been in the employ of the company for twenty-seven years and it was absurd to suppose that at the end of his long service, he would commit a fraud against the company to get a paltry sum of Rs. 21. Counsel said the man Shirpaty was at the bottom of the prosecution. He conduct was suspicious because for three days he did not mention a word to anybody about the fraud.

His lordship, in charging the jury, read the sections of the Penal Code under whichthe prisoners were charged, and reviewed the evidence which had been addaced by the prosecution. If the jury believed the evidence, it showed what share the second accused had in the transaction. For the defence it was contended that the evidence of Shirpatty ought not to be believed, because it was after three days that he made a report of the alleged fraud. The main question for the jury to consider was whether the second accused knew that there was no man of the name of Mahomed Yusuf in the employ of the company, and yet abetted the fraud.

The jury after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the second accused was discharged.

The first accused, Venayek Ganesh, was then charged that he, being a time-keeper in the employ of the company, falsified the time-book and pay-sheet of the stable department for the month of September 1902, by making it appear that one Currim Rahim had been a ghorawalla in the employ of the company for that month, and was entitled to receive Rs. 10 as wages.

The accused pleaded guilty to this charge also, Mr. Wadia stated to the court certain extenuating circumstances in favour of the accused, who had been fifteen years in the employ of the company.

His lordship sentenced the prisoner to an aggregate term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE AAINST A WOMAN.

Buchoobai, a Maratha woman, was charged with causing miscarriage. Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Athavle defended the accused.

Mr. Weldon told the jury that the accused lived in a chawl at Foras Road with her paramour. On the 21st December last, certain information was given to the police, in consequence of which a police officer went to the chawl and made enquiries.

His lordship: At whose initiative did the police go to the chawl? Was information given to a magistrate?

Mr. Weldon said that, on the information received, the police went to the chawl and found the woman in a state of collapse.

His lordship: Was a warrant issued by a magistrate?

Mr. Weldon: No, my lord.

His lordship: The offence being non-cognizable, the police took cognizance without a warrant from a magistrate.

Mr. Rustom Wadia: Yes, that is so.

Mr. Weldon said the police went to the chawl on information received, and finding the woman in a state of collapse, took her to hospital.

His lordship: They arrested her without a magistrate's warrant?

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

The court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	22	19	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	30	26	54
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	14	10	20
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	26	18	34
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	5	13
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	30
Total	103	90	202
Total plague deaths to date	124,1963	101,061	
Same date last year	107	90	217

SOUSA sends a wail to the newspapers from the Carlton Hotel on the subject of musical piracy, about which we have heard so much of late. He expresses astonishment at finding on his arrival in London that printed editions of his compositions were being sold broadcast in the streets, and adds:—"I have been labouring under the delusion that, as I have complied with the requirements of the International Copyright Laws, your Government would assume the responsibility of finding a way to protect my property. Apparently, no such responsibility exists. Surely there must be a remedy to protect a composer from such a deplorable

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Spotted Dogs	Per Box of 50	6	0
El Aliento	Do.	6	0
Pepita, Exquisitos	Do.	5	8
Capitana, Conchas Trabucos	Do.	5	0
Crema, de las Antillas	Do.	4	8
For Luck	Do.	4	0
Balla Lucia, Superiors	Do.	3	0
La Semiramis, Spotted	Do. 100	11	0
La Zenobias,	Do.	8	0

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1 Prize			1,000
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2 Do.	75	"	150
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MISSION.

THE South African mail yesterday brought us a batch of the remarkable speeches Mr. Chamberlain has delivered in the course of his tour. Wherever the Right Honourable gentleman has been he has created an excellent impression. There has been abundant evidence of a sense of immense gratification at the visit, and not a dissentient note has been sounded. He took Natal by storm, and according to the colonial journals his speeches held his hearers spell-bound. His distinct deliberate enunciation, measured words, and almost entire absence of gesture—so widely different from the colonial style of oratory—seem to have had a greater effect than the fervid eloquence and optimism of his speeches. He is said to have astonished his audiences by the obvious sincerity of his admiration for the Boers, and even his warm defence of the Colonial Office—always a dangerous subject for a colonial audience—met with great applause. In the words of a leading South African statesman Colonists have come to regard him as a man brimming over with generous ideas, but of determined will, his optimism a good beginning, and his obvious desire to treat our late foes generously as bound to find a response. Mr. Chamberlain in Capetown made it quite clear that he could not countenance intrigues which have for their object the overthrow of Lord Milner, and he strengthened the High Commissioner's position by an early out-spoken tribute to his ability and the confidence reposed in him by the British Government. In Natal and in Cape Colony Mr. Chamberlain's speeches prepared the way for his utterances in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, and from them our new subjects learnt what to expect and how far the British Government was prepared to meet them. "He pleases everybody but says nothing," observed one of the more expectant provincial organs. But Mr. Chamberlain has carefully avoided saying anything ambiguous, anything that can be misinterpreted, for as he told his hearers in the Town Hall at Durban he deprecated any notion, that by the waving of a magician's he could settle all the difficult questions which presented themselves. Again at Maritzburg he gave utterance to similar remarks. He was bound to say that the difficulties of these questions did not grow less as he approached them more closely. He had been constantly engaged in studying them and the questions upon which the future of the colonies depended, and they were beginning to shape themselves before his eyes. But he would have them remember that in these great problems of national importance time was an essential fact, time the great healer of all wrongs and with it patience and local good will must go. This lesson Mr. Chamberlain taught wherever he went, and clearly gave it to be understood that he went there in a spirit of conciliation as well as of firmness.

It was at Durban that Mr. Chamberlain's defence of Downing-street was called forth. The Mayor, Mr. Ellis Brown, referred to Mr. Chamberlain as the "embodiment of what colonists all the world over know as Downing-street." But, said he, under Mr. Chamberlain the words appealed to colonists with an entirely different meaning from what they formerly did. Instead of being kept in a state of unrest or even alarm as to what the next edict would entail, under Mr. Chamberlain's rule they speedily became aware that the system of colonial administration had undergone a complete change and was in the hands of a thoroughly practical statesman, a far-seeing man of business who recognised the colonists to be true sons and daughters of the grand old parent stock, and not mere dependents and poor relations to be got rid of at the earliest opportunity. It was a graceful and well deserved compliment, marred in no way by the Mayor's quotation from an American author who said that the Colonial Office at the present time is the most efficient part of British administration in that it is characterised by rapidity of work, simplicity of methods, and a feeling of "esprit de corps" which binds all its parts together and insures their harmonious working. But Mr. Chamberlain thought it necessary to press home upon his hearers the Mayor's rehabilitation of that institution. "What is Downing-street?" asked the Colonial Secretary. And he told them: "Downing-street is the greatest and purest service that the world has ever known. Downing-street makes mistakes, as who does not? We are not all archangels even in Downing-street. But I am certain that I say no more than justice demands when I say of the Office over which I am so proud to preside that it would be impossible for any man to have found abler men and more devoted Assistants, and if they have made mistakes, you may, I think, trust me when I say that it is not from indifference or apathy, but only from the necessary difficulty of realising a subject when six thousand miles away from the place at which the circumstances arose." At the same time the right honourable gentleman took the opportunity to inform his hearers that the Colonial Office claimed to be able to rise superior to local prejudices and feelings, and to take a broader and wider view of things in consequence. The Colonial Office has a wider horizon, and deals with imperial and not with local politics and possibilities, and though the policy of Downing-street may occasionally be hard to follow, Mr. Chamberlain asked them to believe that it might be right though it involved the sacrifices of colonial opinions. In the present case he urged them, now that the smoke of the war had cleared away, to be content to forget all that they ought not to remember and to seek to work cordially for the common good. For now instead of one there are two races who have gone there to stay.

Here we come to the most striking point of all the Colonial Secretary's speeches. Wherever he has gone he has preached the necessity of unity and good will. The Briton means to give the Boer equality with himself in all things, and it must be satisfactory for the Boers to know that the Colonial Secretary so far recognises that the greatest of all questions in South Africa is how to secure unity—unity between the white races, unity within each of the separate colonies for the objects which they have in common, and the unity of the colonies in one great federation. He admitted that he did not expect those, against whom we had been fighting, immediately to forget the past and to do more than give a passive loyalty. Allowance for their feelings must be made, but Mr. Chamberlain is sanguine enough to hope that the time is not far distant when passive loyalty will be converted into active loyalty, and until that consummation arrives it is vain to anticipate much progress. What is wanted, said Mr. Chamberlain, is to obtain the same results between English and Dutch as has been obtained between English and Scotch, and he would say that be his nationality what it may, he who hindered this desired consummation was a traitor to his country and an enemy to the prosperity of South Africa. But Mr. Chamberlain did not hold out any hopes of early federation or of self-government. He indicated what had been done in Canada and in Australia, but he confessed that it was not the business of the Imperial Government to force its views upon fellow-subjects abroad. They must not, however, accept the principle without knowing how it was to be applied. Before federation must come responsible colonial Government—a concession which will not be made immediately. The population has not returned, the colonies are not in a normal state, and industry has not yet recovered from the effects of the war. Before self-government can be conceded the balance must have been restored, and few, we think, will differ from Mr. Chamberlain in his view that before self-government is granted it is desirable that the Boer shall have furnished some evidence of that active loyalty which many of his compatriots have promised. At present the colonies cannot claim to be ripe for self-government, much less for federation; but they must prepare to be so and must press forward towards its realisation. The older colonies have done so for years past with the most favourable anticipations. The new colonies may delay the dawn of the day on which this concession will be granted, and Mr. Chamberlain did well to warn them that when the time comes it will depend upon the spirit in which the advances of the British Government are met by our late enemies. When it comes, in the words of the Colonial Secretary, it will set the seal upon the perpetual unity of the two great races that have been in such close and severe conflict, and will herald the birth of a new nation under the British flag.

FOOD IN WAR TIME.

MONTHS ago Captain Stewart L. Murray published an important contribution to the question of the British food supply during the next great European War in which Britain may be involved. He urged the necessity for a Government Inquiry concerning the subject, and his views were supported by many thoughtful persons who had given some attention to the matter. More recently Mr. Spencer Wilkinson has dealt with the subject, and the importance of the question has now been recognised by the formation of an Association whose aim is to promote an official inquiry. The Committee of this new body is one of great influence, and there is little doubt that the Government will respond to their appeal for an investigation by a Royal Commission or a Parliamentary Committee. They are not Alarmists who would have Great Britain prepare for the undoubted period of food scarcity and high prices that must ensue upon any European conflict in which she may be engaged. Captain Murray, who returns to the subject in the "Nineteenth Century" for January, estimates that in the event of a European war there will be seven millions of persons in England faced with starvation. There are so many people whose wages are so low that with the great rise in prices that must follow on war they will be unable to purchase the food necessary to keep them from starving. He calculates that there will be another three millions brought to the same state by the closing of factories and workshops due to the stoppage of trade owing to the lack of raw material. In that event a huge system of relief will be required, and it is Captain Murray's belief that the requisite organization will be so vast that to avoid a breakdown it should be carefully prepared beforehand. Moreover it will be necessary for Government to limit the rise in prices that will be inevitable. The Great War when it comes will be a commerce destroying war, and to meet the activity of the enemy in that direction we need many more fast cruisers than we possess. In the best of circumstances we must suffer materially, for all steamers of under twelve knots speed will be laid up in port owing to the danger of capture. Captain Murray calculates that this would mean the loss of three-fourths of the raw material on which British factories and workshops depend, and consequently a large number of unemployed throughout the country. The more the subject is considered the greater appears the need for the investigation which is now being pressed upon the Government by so many influential and thoughtful people.

THE WAY TO TREAT PLAGUE.

THE Province of Jammu in Kashmir has had its experience of plague, but fortunately the disease remained there for but a short period. In February, 1901, the disease broke out; in June, 1901, the last case occurred. These few months were, however, sufficient to give the Chief Medical Officer of the province, Mr. B. R. Sawhney, an opportunity of studying the scourge and arriving at definite conclusions as to the manner in which it should be treated. The result of these observations are four pamphlets just published by him and issued with a view to assisting those in other parts of India who have not been so fortunate as Jammu. The theme of the whole of these little volumes is the efficacy of personal and domestic sanitation before public effort. The writer asserts, and probably he is right, that it is a mistake to spend brains, energy, and money on the latter and to neglect the former. The best way to check the spread of plague is "to destroy the plague germs in a locality"—the locality in which they first occur. The infected and suspected houses should be dessicated by fire, and suspected bedding, clothing, and furniture should be treated in the same way. The most favourable time in this country for stamping out plague, he continues, is the hot months "when the number of centres of infection is reduced to a minimum and when the epidemic can be brought easily under efficient control." There may be some truth in his argument though the obvious remark upon it is that what might have answered well in the case of Jammu might not suffice in the case of Bombay. In the centres where plague is most virulent, experience seems to show that recently, at any rate, public apathy is more difficult to combat than the plague itself, and to expect the population to grow so suddenly interested in personal sanitation as would be necessary to render Mr. Sawhney's remedy efficacious would be tantamount to a leap from the Stone age into Utopia. However, no harm can ever be done in preaching personal sanitation and hygiene; and if only because Mr. Sawhney puts forward a very strong plea, for that he is to be congratulated on the compilation of the pamphlets which he is distributing.

THE TRADE OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE annual report on the Rail-borne Traffic of the Central Provinces just issued contains several indications that the prosperity of that part of India so sadly impaired by famine and disease is gradually returning to the people. The trade of the province naturally depends very largely upon the character of its harvests. The spring crops of 1901 were grown under not altogether favourable conditions owing to the failure of the October rain. Wheat would have done well but for excessive rain in the winter months. As things turned out the outturn was only about three-quarters of the normal. Then there was a plague of caterpillars, and this seriously affected the gram crop. Linseed did poorly, and, to make matters worse, the kharif season was also a bad one. During the year the province obtained about seventy per cent. of what would have been a normal yield of agricultural produce. Food grains fell in price during the year however, though they did not reach the pre-famine standards. Notwithstanding these facts, however, there seems to have been a fairly healthy increase in both the export and the import trade of the province carried by rail. Some very important changes have occurred recently in the nature of the export trade. As has been noticed in other parts of India during the last year, whereas previously the export trade has consisted largely of commodities of large bulk compared with their value the larger proportion of the exports are now made up of articles which carry a high value, per maund. In respect of coal there was a decrease in the matter of the imports, and cotton importations also contrasted owing to the extension within the province of cotton cultivation and the comparatively good yield obtained during the year. A falling of in the traffic in grain and pulse is due to the alleviation of famine conditions. Jute and metals exhibited increases, and among the more important of other importations increases were fairly general. On the whole the traffic of the year indicates a return to normal conditions. Several new heads of exportation appear in the report, and there seems every reason to believe, as we have already stated, that a return to prosperity may be quickly expected. At any rate during last year the balance of trade was in favour of the province, a state of things which has not been experienced for some time past.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR returned to Bombay last evening from Poona by the afternoon train.

MR. J. CRUMMY, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will act as Commissioner of Police, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. H. G. Gell on leave.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, Chief Commissioner of Assam, will proceed on three months' leave about July.

LORD KITCHENER will probably pay a short visit to Peshawar and the Khyber in the course of the current year.

SIR MICHAEL AND LADY HICKS-BEACH and Mr. and Mrs. Hicks-Beach are among the Viceregal guests now staying at Government House, Calcutta.

THE Committee appointed to consider the question of broad-gauge railway communication between India and Ceylon will hold its first meeting at Madras on the 18th instant.

SUPERINTENDENT BRADBURY held an inquest at the Royapettah Hospital on Saturday evening, regarding the death of Henry Cox Poole, aged 51, a First-Class Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue. The deceased was found dead, with a revolver in his right hand and a bullet wound in his head, at the Quibble Island Cemetery, San Thome, the same morning. He had been in ill health, and had been recommended to take a year's furlough. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

AN extraordinary occurrence in connection with the Colombo Harbour took place on the 27th ultimo The Norwegian steamer Tiger, ignoring all rules and regulations of the port, it is presumed through ignorance, entered the harbour without a pilot, and, manœuvring among the shipping, took up a berth. Almost before the authorities had realised that a serious breach of the Port Regulations had taken place, and before the process which had been secured by the Police could have been served on her, the delinquent vessel hauled up her anchor and steamed out as unceremoniously as she went in.

MR. A. J. DUNLOP, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Nizam in the Revenue Department, attains the age of 55 in April, and, therefore retires from the British Service from that date but will continue to be in the service of the Hyderabad State. His Highness, says the "Deccan Post," is desirous of retaining Mr. Dunlop's services for a period of three years dating from his retirement from the British Service on the 7th April. In lieu of the pay allowances, exchange compensation, and contribution for pension now drawn by Mr. Dunlop, his Highness has been pleased to sanction a consolidated salary of Government Rs. 2,800 per mensem. Mr. Dunlop will in addition have his pension (Rs. 5,000 per annum) which will make up the difference as regards his present allowances, etc.

THERE is an immortal prototype for the ill-starred inventor in the great deliverer of old who led the way to the Promised Land and died before he reached its threshold. The unhappy man who has made French submarines possible, and the glory thence accruing, died poor and friendless, in the hospice of the devoted Brothers of St. John of God. France will doubtless raise M. Goubet a mausoleum, and it will be part of life's irony if M. Pelletan inaugurates it, for it was he, and no other, who finally broke the poor man's heart.

A RURAL POST IN BEING.

A FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain gave proof recently at he is quite ready and willing to devote careful attention to any facts brought to his notice as to the working of foreign, and notably American, postal systems with a view to their lessons being applied for the advantage of the great institution of which he is the head.

Inasmuch, then, as he informed the House of Commons shortly before the close of the last Session, that the practicability of an agricultural post for England had been under consideration, and that the General Post Office could not as yet see its way to instituting such a scheme, he will no doubt have been an interested reader of statistics recently published in the United States as to the prodigious results attained there by methods similar to those proposed by Mr. Rider Haggard in the "Express."

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

The United States postal authorities have grappled heroically with the problem of country district posts, writes E. A. B. in the "Express." Their rural free delivery service, as it is called, had its inception so recently as 1896, but already the system is operative over an agricultural area comprising 300,000 square miles, divided into 8,466 routes. Within that space daily 7,000,000 people have their mails collected and delivered, their packages taken to market, and their goods, ordered by post, brought to their doors.

These are considerable figures, but the work accomplished represents only a stepping-stone towards still greater ends. The rural free delivery service will, within the next few years, embrace a million square miles.

The motto of the United States Government in a matter of this character seems to be, 'Expect great things from your people; do great things for your people." They give eminently practical expression to the principle. They anticipate that the cost of the service when completed will be some four and a half to five millions sterling a year. On the other hand, they are not blind to the enormous revenue which must ultimately accrue.

COST AND PROFIT.

While they are prepared to expend these five millions, the experience of only five years shows that the work is going to yield ample return in time. The inception of a scheme of such magnitude as this must necessarily entail a heavy loss; but within the past two years the postal deficit has shrunk from over two and a half million to £400,000 in last year—this in spite of the fact that at present the service necessarily has to operate in districts in which not sufficiently full advantage has yet been taken to make it a paying one.

To-day the United States has an army of men 12,000 strong, covering the 300 000 miles included in the rural service. Each has to furnish his own vehicle, drawn by one or two horses, as the route may need. The rate of payment is £120 per year for stages of twenty miles and over, £100 for those of sixteen to twenty miles, and so on down to £30 a year for the very short round.

Each of these carriers of the mail is a travelling post office. Not only does he fetch and carry whatever the out-of-the-way farmer may need taking to or bringing from the market, but he discharges the functions of the postmaster.

Do you need stamps for your letter or parcel? He has them in readiness for you. Your attendance is not inevitable. You may, if you are too far off the beaten track for him to call actually at your house, stride up to a point convenient for yourself and him, deposit whatever you have to despatch, leave your money with it—the rural courier does the rest.

A STORY OF PROGRESS.

Perhaps it is a money-order that must be enclosed in your letter. Your postman has them in abundance up his sleeve. But if payment by money be the object, hard cash can be sent by mail. Your postman registers the letter containing it.

The first four years following the inception of the service were consumed in making known its possibilities. Even now, the whole thing is in its infancy, and it is only within the last two years, and more particularly during 1902, that its aims and objects began to be realised. The advance made may be best appreciated from the following official tables, showing the increased results as against those of the preceding year:

COLLECTIONS.

	No.	Increase.
Registered mail	4,248	18 per cent.
Money orders	2,994	70 "
Letters	496,742	14 "
Postals	98,583	15 "
Packages	14,515	23 "

DELIVERIES.

	No.	Increase.
Registered mail	3,117	24 per cent.
Periodicals	1,502,308	9 "
Letters	803,597	16 "
Postals	172,226	21 "
Packages	70,833	35 "

In 1901 these carriers disposed of 175,744 money orders; last year they were responsible for the distribution of no fewer than 6 5,946. Taking the same two years as the term for comparison, it is instructive to find that registered letters increased from under 50,000 to just short of 115,000.

The new American postman is banker postmaster, buyer, weather intelligence officer for the country districts. He carries with him the meteorological reports. He has a signal code, and a certain flag flying from the mail van tells the story of what sort of conditions the farmer may expect.

An instance is recorded in which a prediction wired from Washington to a news distributing centre was carried so expeditiously that the farmers in the area affected by the severe frost of which warning was given were enabled to adopt precautionary measures, which saved that stretch of country alone £20,000.

AN EXEMPLARY POOH BAH.

Nor is the list of this functionary's duties exhausted. He exercises a salutary influence on the preservation of the highways. To each man is committed the duty of reporting periodically upon the state of the roads over which he has to travel. These bulletins have to be attended to by the authorities, or the postal officers may at once discontinue their service to the locality approached by ill-kept roadways.

When the scheme reaches maturity the United States will be making daily deliveries to and collections from forty millions of people, distributed throughout five million farms. The work will require a staff of 40,000 postmen, each of whom has to pass a pretty stiff examination as to fitness. Last year there were no fewer than 60,000 applicants for positions in the new service.

So, if encouraging precedent and example alone be necessary, the English General Post Office may well accept a friendly lead from Postman Jonathan. From the system flourishing under the skilful control of this latter gentleman to the proposals for an agricultural post as laid down by Mr. Rider Haggard is a not impossible stride.

IN the course of a criminal defamation case against the "Times of Ceylon," Mr. Justice Middleton, the Sessions Judge, remarked that of course, in this part of the world, in India and in Ceylon, the Criminal Code admitted of mere defamation to be treated as a criminal offence, and, therefore, it was perfectly open for a man to go into the criminal court, especially as the criminal proceedings provided the cheaper mode. The prosecutor in such did not probably take it really as a criminal matter but chose it rather as a cheaper way. Mr. Ryles, one of the defendants, the Editor of the "Times," said he hoped that the bringing of such cases as this would result in a change in the local law which would make the Ceylon Law conform to the provisions of the English Law, which protected the Editors and publishers of newspapers, by not permitting the institution of criminal proceedings without the Public Prosecutor's fiat.

WITH a view to assisting the Emperor Menelik in his operations against the Mullas, two British officers are on their way to join the Abyssinian forces at Berbera. These are Colonel A. N. Rochfort, C. B., Royal Artillery, and Major R. P. Cobbold, late of the King's Royal Rifles. They have both seen a good deal of fighting, Colonel Rochfort having served in Egypt and South Africa and Major Cobbold having taken part in the recent operations in Menelik's country under General Manning.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ILLNESS OF THE KING.

AN ATTACK OF INFLUENZA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The King has a mild attack of influenza, and has been obliged to cancel all his engagements for a week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, 3rd instant, states :—It is announced that King Edward is suffering from influenza though not of a serious nature. The Royal visit to Chatsworth, where great preparations had been made, has been postponed in consequence.

THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

ALLIES' COUNTER PROPOSAL REJECTED.

CASTRO CROWING.

BRUARY 3.

. B[illegible] has rejected the Allies' counter pro posal, and suggested the reference of the matter to The Hague.

President *Castro* is profiting by the feeling in America to play off the latter against the Allies.

Apparently something resembling haggling is proceeding. The Allies are unwilling to abandon their position, but are desirous of conciliating American opinion as far as possible by small concessions.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

attempt to revive the revolution in Venezuela has been decisively crushed by the Government who have destroyed the insurgents near Camatagua capturing fifty officers and two hundred men.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

NEW COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

BRITISH DEMAND FOR EQUAL TREATMENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

A Russo-Persian Commercial Agreement has been concluded replacing "ad valorem" by specific duties and abolishing the majority of the Persian export duties.

Persia undertakes to establish Customs stations with storehouses attached thereto, and to abolish road tolls except such introduced by special arrangement with Russia for use on the high roads. The Agreement comes into force on the 14th February.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 4.

A special cable from the "P[illegible]" correspondent says that the Tsar has ratified an agreement under which Persia abandons her "ad valorem" import duties, substituting specific duties, and at the same time abolishes the majority of the export duties and the present system of farming the taxes and the internal transit dues.

The "Standard" commenting on the advantages secured in this agreement by Persia's northern neighbour says that the same must of course be claimed for Great Britain. There can be no doubt that the tightening of the Russian hold of capital in Khorasan has prejudiced our title to respect in the south, but by pushing the Quetta railway towards the eastern frontier of Persia we shall prove our appreciation of the need of preventing the absorption of Southern Persia by another power.

The "Standard" adds that the security of India demands vigilance in Baluchistan.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

RELEASE OF POLITICIANS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The Irish members of Parliament, Messrs. William, Redmond, Reddy, and Roche, have been released with considerable portions of their sentences unexpired.

TROUBLE IN YEMEN.

DESPATCH OF TURKISH TROOPS.

LARGE FORCES UNDER ORDERS.

Fifteen Turkish Battalions have been ordered to Yemen, but the rumours of a revolt there are denied.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at Bloemfontein and has received an enthusiastic reception.

THE DREYFUS CASE TO BE REVIVED.

There are indications of an impending renewal of the campaign for the rehabilitation of Captain Dreyfus It is stated that the French War Office has secured a document proving that Dreyfus could not have been a traitor.

THE GERMAN AND ENGLISH NAVIES.

The German Emperor has presented to the Reichstag a table recently prepared by himself, showing the remarkable preponderance in naval strength of Great Britain over Germany in every class of ship.

THE IMPROVEMENT APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

THE QUESTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. F. E. Wacha has given notice to the Trustees of the Improvement Board that he will move the following Resolution :—That in view of the strong rumour that prevails as to an arrangement under which junior and inexperienced Barrister to be Eappointed a judge of the Small Causes Court is to be entrusted with the responsible duties of President of the Tribunal of Appeal, a respectful representation be made to Government that as contemplated at the time of the passing of the Improvement Trust Act, it is absolutely necessary that an advocate of the status of a judge of the High Court, of great legal ability and wide experience should now be appointed President and that any other arrangement will be calculated to be gravely detrimental to the best interests of the Trust, the Corporation and the ratepayers of the City and the notified house owners of the city.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AGRA, FEBRUARY 4.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Agra at 4-45 p. m. yesterday.

The arrival was public, and their Royal Highnesses were received at Agra Fort Station by Mr. Reynolds, Commissioner, Mr. Cobb, the Collector, and other Civil and Military officers of the station, as well as by a large number of leading European and native residents.

Guards-of-honour were furnished by the 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment and he Agra Volunteers. Both these were inspected by his Royal Highness.

A Royal salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the Fort.

Their Royal Highnesses, after exchanging courtesies with those present on the platform, drove away to the Government Circuit House escorted by the 18th Bengal Lancers.

Their Royal Highnesses stay here till Sunday next.

THE VISIT TO GWALIOR.

INVESTITURE OF THE MAHARAJA.

Before leaving Gwalior, the Duke of Connaught inspected the whole of Maharaja Scindhia's Regular troops, at the conclusion of which his Royal Highness invested the Maharaja with the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order in the name of the King-Emperor, and presented about twenty China medals to men who took part in the China War.

The Maharaja, in acknowledging the honour conferred upon him, said that he was deeply sensible of the great honour which his Royal Highness had done him that morning in inspecting his army, and he was proud of having had an opportunity of showing what little he could to the Duke personally as a member of the Royal Family, and, through him to the Emperor, whom he represented. He could only say he was theirs, and his State and army were theirs, and he would consider it a day of great honour when he and his army were allowed to render a service to their King-Emperor.

Later in the day, their Royal Highnesses inspected the State jewels and witnessed an assault-at-arms, an interesting feature of which was an attack by two squadrons, six guns, and one battalion of infantry on a mimic Chinese fort, held by Boxers. The festivities of the day concluded with a State banquet.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN BOMBAY.

H. R. H. TO HOLD A LEVEE.

His Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K. G., K. T., K. P. G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 19th instant.

All Civil, Naval, and Military Officers and other gentlemen, European and native, who have attended Levees held by his Excellency the Governor, and who desire to attend the Levee, are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Malabar Point, between the 5th and 12th February, after which time applications cannot be entertained.

The letter should state the name, place of residence, and address in Bombay, and the office, rank, profession or occupation of the writer, and should be very legibly written.

The cards to be presented at the Levee will be issued by the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, and will be transmitted by post or messenger on or before the 15th February, 1903, to the address in Bombay of the Officers and gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee.

Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform should appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform should appear in morning dress.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

An announcement will shortly be made regarding the scheme now before the Government of India for the extensive improvement of Calcutta.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal returned to Calcutta to-day.

DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

Lady Miller, sister to the Viceroy, leaves to-night for Bombay, and the Marchioness of Hertford and Lady Taylour for Agra.

SHOOTING CAMP FOR THE VICEROY.

A small shooting camp will be formed for the Viceroy near Rewah on his Excellency's spring tour.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Twenty-four thousand and five hundred plague deaths took place in India last week, Bombay Presidency reporting 1,778, Punjab 2,882, Bengal 2,757, and United Provinces 2,510.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

Colonel Gwatkin, Colonel on the Staff, Sialkot, has eight months, leave home.

Major Walton, 25th Bombay Rifles, officiates as D. A. Q. M. G., Intelligence Department, Simla, vice Major Clayton leave.

Lieutenant Huddleston, R. I. M., has been appointed Marine Transport Officer, Somaliland Force, at Obbia.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. FOX.

H. M. S. Fox, under the command of Captain F S. Pelham, R. N., sailedy esterday for Aden. for the Torpedo Boats Nos. 101 and 104 have also sailedsame port.

His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia has done everything to make the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Gwalior a mem rable one. On Saturday there was a tiger drive, when the Duke was able to add another fine tiger to his bag, and on Monday a review of the State troops commanded by the Maharaja in person, who was afterwards decorated by his Royal Highness with the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order. At night the Maharaja had drawn on his Chinese experiences for a novel entertainment, the attack of an imitation Chinese fort, garrisoned by Boxers, which was assaulted, stormed, and blown up with great effect.

PRETTY WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

MR. H. G. GELL AND MISS CRAWFORD.

The marriage of Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, and Miss Crawford, daughter of Mr. Leslie Crawford, Sheriff of Bombay, was solemnised yesterday morning at the Cathedral. The Church was crowded. The Rev. Canon F. N. Hill officiated. The bride was charmingly attired in white, her dress being made of corded and watered silk, with a court train, and she wore a tulle veil. The dress was prettily trimmed with chiffon and lace insertion. Her travelling dress was made of corn-flower blue silk, with a hat to match. The coat was of oyster white cloth. The bridesmaids were Misses Florence, Lilian, and Joyce Crawford, and they were very prettily attired in white silk and lace Empire dresses, with pale blue silk sashes and pale blue tulle hats. They carried bouquets of pink flowers. As the bridal party left the Church Mr. E. Faulkner, the cathedral organist, played the Wedding March. A good deal of interest was evinced in the event, a large number of the general public being present at the Church in addition to the friends of the bride and bridegroom. The register was signed by the bride's father, Mr. M. M. Crawford, and Mr. Marshall Reid, the best man. A reception was held afterwards at Dena Lodge, Malabar Hill, which was kindly lent for the purpose by Mr. Courtney Wright. The wedding presents, which were displayed on two tables in the reception hall, were both numerous and costly. At 12-15 her Excellency Lady Northcote, accompanied by two of the A.-D.-C's to H. E. the Governor, arrived at Dena Lodge, and was received by Mr. Crawford. Afterwards Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in a neat little speech, which was suitably responded to by the bridegroom. The happy couple left the Victoria Terminus for Khandalla yesterday afternoon, and among the hills they will spend their honeymoon. The following is a list of the presents :—

Mr E C B Acworth, silver lamp and silver cigarette case.
Mr Annesley, Brass gong.
Mr B[illegible]rough, silver salt cellars.
Mr and Miss Barton, cut glass and silver salad bowl
Hon. Mr Justice and Mrs Batty, silver butter dish.
Mr Bamboson, silver tea pot, milk jug, and sugar basin.
Mr and Mrs Vernon Bayley, silver lamp.
Mr and Mrs Begbie silver salt cellars.
Mr Bicknell silver mounted claret jug.
Mr D Binning silver bowl.
Mr and Mrs Ernest Bond, silver clock.
Mr and Mrs Bowen, silver hot water jug.
Commander Gilpin Brown, R N, silver tea pot, sugar basin, and milk jug.
Mr R Sneade Brown, cheque.
Colonel Cadwell, silver cigarette case.
Mr. and Mrs Cardale, carved black wood stool.
Mr and Mrs Chitty, silver mounted spirit bottles.
Major and Mrs Collde, silver centre dish.
Mr Chantr, carved Ivory parasol handle.
Mr F L Crawford, silver mounted scent bottle.
Mr Craigie, fan.
Misses F and L Crawford, China tea service.
Miss Joyce Crawford, tortoise shell comb.
Major and Mrs Crimmin, gold and pearl brooch.
Mrs Crowe, silver sweet dishes.
Mr Cruin, silver clock
Mr Croft, silver cigarette case.
Mr and Mrs Cuffe, silver sugar castor.
Mr and Mrs de Saone, silver sweet dish.
Hon Mr and Mrs Monpriff Dick, silver cream jug.
Colonel and Mrs Dimmock, silver bowl.
Mr and Mrs Dunkon, cheque.
Hon Mr S W Edgelow, silver salt cellars.
Mr and Mrs Falconson, silver photograph frame.
Dr Field, Pr silver sweet dishes.
Hon Mr and Mrs Fulton, pair oloonne wall plates.
Mr Gilbert, cheque.
Mr H Gill, silver cigarette box.
Mr S J Gilliam, silver and tortoiseshell paper knife.
Mr and Mrs Glazebrook, silver dessert spoons.
Captain Gordon, silver bowl.
Mr Cecil Gray, cheque.
Mr and Mrs Evelyn Gray and Miss Gray travelling clock.
Mr and Mrs Gubbay, silver photo frame.
Mr Hampson, silver salt cellars.
Mr Harter, silver lamp.
Mr and Mrs Harvey, silver bowl.
Miss Hawes, silver mounted claret jug.
Rev C G and Mrs. Hutchins, lace handkerchief.
Captain and Mrs Irvine, silver serviette rings.
Mr and Mrs Jardine, rosewood table.
Mr S R Johnston, cut-glass spirit bottle.
Miss A Jo[illegible], turquoise locket.
The Misses Jones, lace handkerchief.
Mr. Leighton B Ker, cheque.
Mr Lambrinud, silver tea service,
Mr and Mrs Leslie, silver carriage clock.
Mr and Mrs Lowndes, silver flower pot.
Mr C B Lynch, bracelet, gold links and studs, and silver gong.
Mr Lord, silver salt cellars.
Ludha Ebrahim, cruet stand and toast rack.
Mr F C Macrae cheque.
Mr and Mrs MacLeod, silver fruit knives.
Mr and Mrs Harcourt Master, gold chain and silver photoframe.
Mr and Mrs Charles Meredyth, jewelled pendant.
Mr and Mrs Metaxa, writing set.
Mr and Mrs Millard, silver vases.
Mr and Mrs G Moir, silver dessert spoons.
Hon Mr Monteath, silver eaude cologne case.
Mr and Miss Montgomery, Pr blue china jars.
Mr and Mrs T H Moore, silver mounted claret jug.
Mr Macpherson, cheque.
Mr and Mrs M H Mody, opal, pearl and diamond necklace.
Mr and Mrs Nicholson, China vases.
Mr Nomico, silver biscuit, cheese and butterdish.
Lord and Lady Northcote, silver bowl.
Colonel Owen, Pr turquoise brooches.
Mr Petrie, silver creamjug and sugar basin.
Count Pfeil, Pr silver wine jugs.
Mr and Mrs Prawot, silver mounted paperknife.
Mr and Mrs Proctor, ride board and tea cloths.
Major Pollard, Pr silver photo frames.
Mr and Mrs Raikes, silver lamp.
Mr and Mrs Rebsch, silver tea caddy.
Mr and Mrs Reddie, silver pickle forks.
Mr Marshal Reid, cheque
Mr Richardson, set silver spoons
Mr and Mrs Robertson, set of mother o'pearl.
Mr Justice and Mrs Russell and Miss Russell, Pr silver salt cellars.
Mr and Mrs Fyrie, tortoise shell hair brushes.
Archdeacon and Mrs Scott and Miss Scott, silver tea tray.
Mr Basil Scott, bracelet.
Mr and Mrs Sanders Slater, Pr silver dessert spoons.
Mr and Mrs Smetham, silver mounted toilet boxes.
Mr Shaw, cheque.
Mr W Soutar, set silver salt cellars.
Mr and Mrs Stauber, set silver teaspoons.
Mr Yorke Smith, silver bowl.
Mr Justice Starling, silver tea spoons and tongs.
Mr and Mrs Symington, Pr silver sweet dishes.
Mr J L Symons, two pictures.
Mr and Mrs Tullie, silver mounted Russia leather writing case.
Mr Wallace, silver eggboiler.
Mr W Weldon, set of doyleys.
Mr and Mrs Willis, silver bowl.
Mr and Mrs Woolcombe, tea cloth.
Mr and Mrs Whitter, silver sweet stand.
Mr H C Wright, silver lamps.
Mr C P N Young, silver bowl

A SCHOOL ENDOWMENT FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The other day you were good enough to publish an account of the opening ceremony of a new school established at Papdy in Bassein, Thana District, and as it is meant primarily for one of the backward community, the native Catholics of Bassein, will you allow me to suggest, for the consideration of the leaders of the Bombay East Indian community, to have, as in the case of the Dr. Antonio da Silva School at Dadar, a handsome endowment fund, the proceeds whereof, supplemented by grants-in-aid, may maintain an efficient staff of teachers?

There was a great enthusiasm at the gathering on the occasion, and I, for one, entertain the hope that if an appeal be made to the patriotism of the community, a fairly good sum might be got together. When this is done, the funds can be held in trust, and one or two Government officers be asked to hold office on the trust conjointly with the rest; for it is always safe that trusts should be under the official eye which, I suppose, is directly or indirectly the case with regard to the large institution above alluded to.

One of the conditions of the trust should be that the capital shall, under no circumstances, be touched, for once the way open, the temptation to fall upon the reserve might prove irresistible, and it might so happen that the foundation might be slowly but surely undermined and the trust collapse.

I would also suggest that, with a view to the religious education of the Catholics, the services of a Catholic teacher should be secured.—Yours, etc.

SPERO MELIORA.

IS COCAINE INTOXICATING?

AN INTERESTING TEST CASE.

This morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. S. Drayton, of Messrs. Kemp and Company, chemists, and Mr. G. C. Cama, of Messrs. Spencer and Company, chemists, were charged with selling cocaine, alleged to be an intoxicating drug without a license from the Collector of Abkari, Bombay.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. S. P. Spencer, pleader, appeared for Mr. G. C. Cama.

The case against Mr. Cama was first proceeded with.

Mr. Spencer said his client did sell cocaine, but he did not come under the law at all under section 62 of the Bombay Abkari Act. Mr. Cama was the manager of Messrs. Spencer and Company of which Dr. B. B. Spencer was one of the proprietors. Dr. Spencer was a medical practioner and a chimest and druggist also.

There was a consulting room attached to their establishment were Dr. Spencer was consulted, and the sale of cocaine was entirely in pursuance of Dr Spencer's profession. He disputed that cocaine was an intoxicating drug within the meaning of the Abkari Act. Besides there was no notification in the Government Gazette prohibiting the sale of cocaine as an intoxicating drug. He might inform the Court that only three months ago his client received a notice that Sir Rachael's wine would be included under the head of liquor henceforth.

Mr. Nicholson said that under section 62 of the Abkari Act, Mr. Spencer would have to prove that cocaine was a medicated article sold for medicinal purposes by his client. Cocaine in itself was not a medicated article. In his opinion a medicated article was one prepared according to a prescription.

Mr. Nicholson said a medicated article must be some mixture. The form in which cocaine had been sold was the cocaine salt. It could not be said that it was a medicated article simply because it was a compound of two or three elements. It ought to be combined with other drugs to be brought within that category. Section 62 of the Abkari did not apply unless it was sold as a medicine and not freely as salt.

Mr. Albert MacMuths, Chief Opium Inspector in the Abkari, examined by Mr. Nicholson said that he went to buy cocaine from Messrs. Spencer and company on the morning of the 27th January. He went there to make a test case under orders of the Assistant collector. He asked the price of cocaine and was told it was a rupee a dram. Witness bought half a dram. No question was asked him as to why he wanted cocaine. After he had bought the cocaine Messrs. Bhownagree, Hobbs and Mehta, Abkari Officers, went into the shop. The witness told Mr. Cama that he was an Abkari Officer and asked for the stock of cocaine in the shop. Mr Cama gave him the lot which he had valued at about Rs. 1000. A panch was then called and a panchnama was made there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer the witness said that he was instructed by his superior officer to buy cocaine only on the 27th January last. The witness said that when he went into the shop and inquired of the price the other three Abkari Officers were not within hearing distance. He could not say whether the Abkari Department had classified cocaine for the purposes of Customs duty. He was aware of the rule that when drugs were imported into Bombay a special permit of the Abkari Department was required to be obtained before they were taken away by the owners. A list of intoxicating drugs had been supplied by the Abkari Department to the Customs Department for the purposes of duty. He thought cocaine was not included in that list. If any intoxicating drug was imported the Customs Department would not pass it without the permit of the Abkari Department.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson the witness said that he knew just a little of the working of the Customs Department. He did not know if any special fee was charged for the importation of intoxicating drugs. He knew that the Abkari Department charged a fee for granting license to to sell intoxicating drugs.

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehanghir said that he was in charge of the Abkari, Opium and Tobacco Departments. He was not aware of any list of articles classed as intoxicating drugs supplied by the Abkari Department to the Customs or by the Customs to the Abkari. The Abkari did not charge any special fee for the importation of intoxicating drugs. A license would be charged for the sale of intoxicating drugs.

Cross examined by Mr. Spencer, the witness said that cocaine was being imported into Bombay for years past. It struck him only two or three months ago that cocaine was an intoxicating drug. A license was required in Bengal for the sale of cocaine No notice had been given by his department to chemists, druggists, and medical practioners, prohibiting them from selling cocaine without a license. He had submitted the opinion of the chemical analyser as to the effects of cocaine to the Collector. Before bringing a test case before the court he did not think it necessary to give notice to medical practioners, chemists and druggists.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the witness said that there was no list showing what were considered to be intoxicating drugs by the Abkari Department. To his knowledge no license was required for the sale of chloroform.

Major Collis Berry, Chemical Analyser to the Government examined by Mr. Nicholson said that in his opinion hydrochlorate of cocaine was an intoxicating drug within the meaning of the Abkari Act. He would call hydrochlorate of cocaine a drug and not a medicated article. The word intoxication had two significations. The effect of poisoning and that of inebriation, similar to some extent to that produced by alcohol. It acted on the spinal cerebral, and nervous centres, stimulating, depressing and finally paralysing the nerves. In his book on Forensic Medicine Dr. J. Dickson Mann expressed the opinion that cocaine was stimulating and paralysing in effect. As a drug it was brought to the notice of the public in September 1884. It was known in India and several cases of cocaine poisoning had been reported on the Bengal side. It was also used in Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, the witness said there was no satisfactory medical opinion to the effect that cocaine was not an intoxicating drug. The drug could be prepared from the coca leaf. It might also be prepared by synthesis. He could not say whether it was mostly prepared from the coca leaf or by synthesis, if it was according to the British Pharmacopœia, the bottle shown to him contained, he assumed, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4HCl$.

The fact of a drug being labelled B. P. was no guarantee to him that it was according to the British Pharmacopœia. It might be so for trade purposes. He could not say whether the bottle contained any other alkaloids, the therapeutication of which would be poisonous. He had administered cocaine, and had taken it himself. If he gave a man five grains of cocaine it would make him drunk toxically. That would be the effect on any man. The dose which inebriated varied greatly with age and constitution. The person intoxicated with cocaine would be have himself in some respects in the same way as a man alcoholically intoxicated. It would produce exhilaration; and secondly dryness the mou.

The subsequent symptoms would depend on the dose and other considerations. The after effect of cocaine was poisoning. A dose of half grain would probably not injure a man. It would be a medicinal dose. He could not say whether taking cocaine would make a person behave the same way as a person who had taken alcohol. The primary effect of most alcoholic drinks was dryness of the throat, exhilaration of the spirits, etc. Depression was the natural re-action of the system after the stimulation. A small dose of alcohol taken in food was not necessarily followed by depression. Coffee was called a stimulant. If taken in strong doses it acted in a poisonous manner, and, therefore, depressed. Tea taken in large quantities was distinctly bad, so was coffee. He did not class cocaine as a stimulant. He could not answer right off whether he should call coffee a drug that stimulated in the way in which cocaine stimulated. With reference to caffeine, which was alkaloid in coffee, increased the hearts action by stimulating the cardine muscles, and stimulated the nervous system. The immediate effect of cocaine and coffee might be the same in stimulating the human system, but the results varied. Witness would call a drug an intoxicating drug if he found from its results that it poisoned the system in some shape or other. Quinine was in ordinary use. There was such a thing as quinine poisoning. He would call it intoxicating within the meaning of the Abkari Act. In a case of alcoholical poisoning death might be due to coma produced by its action on the circulatory system of the brain He could not say that he would expect the same thing in a case of cocaine poisoning because he could not refer to cases of deaths by cocaine poisoning. He was unable to say from post-mortem inspection. He was not aware of any recorded post mortem results. He would assume that in a case of cocaine poisoning death would probably be due to stoppage of heart due to asthenia or want of power. This was simply assumed as there was no case to go upon.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, the witness said cocaine was liable to be much more dangerous than quinine. Tea and coffee as sold in the local shops were not intoxicating drinks.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said the cocaine was not in any way prepared from hemp or grain. It did not in any way resemble 'ganja,' or 'bhang.' As prepared the cocaine in question was a compound having cocaine as its base.

Captain Thomas Jackson I.M.S., Resident Surgeon of the European General Hospital, examined by Mr. Nicol on said he was also Professor of Materia Medica at the Grant Medical College. He knew hydrochlorate of cocaine and was familiar with it. He did not consider it a medicated article. It was a drug of an alkaloid. It was an intoxicating drug that caused poisoning. On the whole he agreed with Major Berry's views as to the effects of cocaine. The popular idea was that any drug that stimulated men at faculties was an intoxicating drug. If the use of cocaine was abused it was very noxious.

The case stands adjourned till this afternoon.

THE ABDICATION OF HOLKAR.

THE DURBAR AT INDORE.

MAHARAJA'S PARTING EXHORTATION.

At the Durbar at Indore on Saturday Maharaja Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar, who was wearing the riband and star of the Star of India Order, received Mr. Bayley, and the Durbar was opened as usual. The Maharaja's speech, which was read by his Private Secretary, was as follows :—

"As I feel considerable difficulty in attending official functions and discharging the other duties connected with my position as Maharaja of Indor I have now, with the approval of the Government of India, made up my mind to resign the Chiefship in favour of my son, Tukaji Rao, Bala Sahib, and to retire into private life. In taking this step I am quite safe. The Government of India will continue to watch with paternal interest over the welfare of my son, and the Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General, the Resident, the Minister, the Members of the Council and Captain Forbes, the guardian to the Bala Sahib, will spare no pains in properly educating him so that he may prove himself, when he comes of age, to be an enlightened ruler and a Maharaja beloved by his subjects and worthy of the approval of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. The present arrangements for his education and well-being are satisfactory; but it is my special wish that great attention be paid to his religious and moral education. To the Bala Sahib himself on this solemn occasion my earnest injunction is: Be loyal to the British Government and if you have any representations to make to Government make it in a most courteous and respectful manner. Remain always a staunch supporter of the paramount power in your private and public life. Follow the marriage and other customs of your country, your religion and your family, and by earnest attention to your education qualify yourself for the exercise of ruling powers as soon as you may be of an age to receive them. I feel perfectly confident that Government will maintain the rights and privileges of the State and will keep inviolate all the treaties and engagements made with it. In case of necessity —which God forbid—the sanad adoption will, I am sure, remain intact.

"It is my earnest desire—(1) That all the charitable institutions instituted in the State in memory of my renowned and revered ancestress Ahilya Bai Saheba should be continued undisturbed. (2) That the pargenas or silas should not be given on lease to any one person. (3) That due regard be paid to the rights of all State servants, whether civil or military, and especially to those of the subjects of the State, and that as far as possible Indore subjects be employed in the service of the State. (4) That if it is found necessary to employ any persons from outside the State, their term of service should no ordinarily extend beyond the limit of the minority of the Bala Sahib. (5) That some increase be made to the salaries of all those lowly-paid servants who have not received any promotion lately. I have left the State treasury in a flourishing condition and it is my earnest desire that the State should never have an occasion to borrow."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley then said: "Your Highness,—Under instructions from and on behalf of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, I have to announce that your Highness's resignation of the Chiefship of Indore State is accepted and that the succession of Your Highness's son, the Bala Sahib Tukaji Rao Holkar, is approved and confirmed.

The ex-Maharaja then gave up his seat and took another chair. Mr. Bayley, having duly installed the Bala Sahib as Maharaja of Indore, proceeded as follows :—

"Maharaja Tukaji Rao Holkar,—I congratulate Your Highness most heartily on your accession to the 'gadi,' and I wish you a long and prosperous rule. I feel sure that I am expressing your feelings as well as my own and those of all present when I say that our best wishes accompany Your Highness's father, Sir Sivaji Rao Holkar, on his retirement into private life and that we trust that he may in the future enjoy improved health and uninterrupted happiness. It is the desire of all responsible for the administration of the State that his Highness's position should be one of dignity and comfort. Full provision will be made by the Durbar for this purpose. He will retain all his private property and will receive an ample allowance and all the honours befitting his position as first noble of the State. It will rest with him to appoint and dismiss his own establishment and the chief officer of his household will exercise the necessary legal powers to keep order among his followers, and, should occasion unfortunately arise, to punish any one who may be guilty of disrespect or insult to him. In the speech which we have just heard His Highness has expressed certain wishes as to the future. These will receive the fullest consideration from the Council, and I trust that it may be possible to give effect to them in all important respects. One matter he has mentioned to me privately, his hope that due provision will be made for his daughter, Your Highness's twin sister. The exact amount of such provision is a matter which will doubtless require reconsideration from time to time, but I see no reason why the interest of a certain sum should not be specially set aside for this purpose during your minority. To Your Highness I do not propose to say much on the present occasion by way of exhortation and advice, Your father has given you excellent counsels in a few brief words, and these I commend to your most earnest attention. Be loyal as he has said, to the British Government follow the customs of your country, your religion and your family; avail yourself to the utmost of the opportunities of improvement, moral, mental and physical, which are open to you. I could give you no better advice: follow it and you will grow into a Chief whose career will be a blessing and a credit alike to yourself and to your State. The next few years will be the most important in many respects of your life, for it is in them that your character will be formed for good or for evil. That they may be employed to the best advantage there has been assigned to you as guardian Captain Forbes, a true friend to whom you are, I believe, sincerely attached, and whose selection for this office by His Excellency the Viceroy affords the strongest possible proof of the interest that is taken in your career by the Government of India. A further sign of that interest is to be found in the orders which I have received to submit a periodical report regarding your progress to the Government of India during Your Highness's minority. The rights and provileges of the State will be care fully maintained. The administration will, under the orders of the Government of India, be vested in the Minister and State Council, which will be reconstituted as the Council of Regency. The Members of the Council will be appointed for three years, powers being reserved to the Agent to the Governor-General, acting upon the recommendation of the Resident, to extend their term for the same or any shorter period. The Minister, who will, in case of a vacancy occurring, be appointed by the Government of India, will be the chief executive officer of the State and will exercise a general control over all departments of the administration. He will ordinarily preside at meetings of council; but it will rest with the Resident to attend and preside whenever he thinks in expedient, and he will invariably do so when certain important subjects come up for decision. The duties thus devolving on the Council of Regency are of a very important and responsible character and the Government of India rely on its members and on all officials of the State working in subordination to them to prove by loyal devoted and honest service that they are worthy of this trust. I will be for them to use their powers to develop the resources of the State to the utmost advantage so that when Your Highness attains you majority, the magnificent heritage which has been for a time intrusted to their care may be handed over to you, not an indifferent copy of a British district but a Native State of the best type, rich in material resources and, what is far more important, rich in the welfare and prosperity of a contented people."

"Ajrr" and "pan" were then distributed and soon afterwards the ex-Maharaja proceeded to his new residence at Barwana.

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondence published in your issue of the 21st ultimo, under the heading "Massacre of the Innocents," and signed by "A. B. C.," has created an impression in some quarters that as I am an "Avesta and Pahlavi" scholar, and I was afraid of the Scholarship being given to another, I was the author of that letter. It has, therefore, become necessary for me to publicly disclaim the authorship thereof, and to request you to give as wide a publicity to my disclaimer, as you gave the correspondence in question, by publishing this in your next issue. Personally I do not agree with the views expressed in that correspondence and I rejoice equally with others that the Syndicate of our University have appreciated the worth though late of some of the deserving students and given them justice.—Yours, etc.

JEHANGEER SORABJEE KHERGAMVALA.

Bombay, February 4.

THE people in Manxland have at times rather an uncommon way of doing things. At Ramsey, where the King and Queen landed last autumn, it has been decided to commemorate the Royal visit by the erection of a statue, and a novel scheme for raising the necessary funds has been considered by the Town Commissioners. The proposal is that 12,000 people within a given radius should each contribute articles of one shilling value to be sold at a bazaar, and some sixty prominent public men are making themselves responsible for the sum of £600.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

A WOMEN'S ART EXHIBITION.

MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH'S RECITALS.

"LA FIAMMA" AT THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

At the Grafton Art Gallery is being held the fourth annual exhibition of the Women's International Art Club, and the coup d'œil, as we glance round the Octagon Room and pass into the large Gallery, is impressive enough. On a closer survey the interest rather diminishes. What we are chiefly conscious of is imitation, or—shall we say?—influence. There is not, indeed, as a rule, great technical achievement, but still less is there any remarkable originality. So many of these pictures are mere pastiches, their painters in the sincerest way flattering the artists of their choice, but at the same time not quite mastering their methods. At least, however, there is great variety. Thus, Miss Maud Ede has a whole series of Venetian views seen as Mr. Lindner might look out on Venice enveloped in hazy air. She is on the right path for depth and atmosphere, and yet her colour is as yet hard and bricky. In No. 36, she has got a good effect of composition by the repeated sails of the great barcas, whose dark hulls give a kind of mystery and impressiveness to the view. Miss Cohen's "Shadows," No. 35, is a pleasant arrangement of grays and greyed blues and dull whites, and moreover gives the sense of quietude which belongs to her subject. There is no lack of ambition amongst these painters. Madame Marthe Abran, in her "Indian Tigers," daringly tackles a subject which would have taxed the powers of the late Mr. Nettleship. Her ability, however, is less to be praised than her courage, Miss Naylor's "Finding the Pearl," No. 108, a graceful fancy of a little nude figure lifting up, with no slight effort, the deep shell of an oyster and disclosing the sleeping child within, suggests such a subject as Mr. Draper would have painted, only he would have made his colour scheme accord with the greens of the deep sea and the iridescence of the many-coloured shell. Hers is dull and leathery. There is vitality in the gesture, and genuine glee in the face of the little bare-legged child, whom Miss Ellen Cohen shows us "Qualifying for the Coaching Club." Her, at least, is an original idea. And we must praise the very sincere work of Miss Dering Cartois, who has painted the long vista of beds in a County Hospital, with their suffering occupants, and, beyond this perspective row, the open window, and the calm attendant nurses. The difficulties were great and have been fairly faced.

At the head of the room hangs a picture which certainly shows the gift of fancy, and supporting it the charm of colour. Joan of Arc, a barefooted peasant girl, comely and youthful, looks up from her spinning, and sees stretched out before her the vision of her future life. The battle rages. See herself, mounted, and in full armour, leads on her troops. In the dim, blue twilight the host of warriors seem to rush to the assault, but still spectrally as in a dream. Before her a kneeling figure bows, head in hands, and the crown of France is seen lying on the azure robe embroidered with fleurs de lys, while overhead a veiled figure lifts high a crown, not of Empire, but of martyrdom, on which the light from the fire by which the young girl sits sheds a sinister glow. The painter of this picture is Miss Mabel Young. A "Breton Interior," and Israel's subject, is good in many respects in its sense of gloom and mystery, in the painting of details half seen in the doubtful light, but that very completeness which is its charm is marred by the brillvant red of the geraniums which could not show so much colour in a dark room. In 78, a Portrait, but more properly a study, there is a fine sense of tone. It is the foreign members who show most originality, and, at the same, most courage. It is easy to see the faults in Mlle Dufau's scene on the Quai de Paris, but at least we get open-air effect, and even sunlight, and the range of house fronts with the warm light on them, and the grey towers of Notre Dame recessed behind them, are painted with a knowledge of values and a feeling for atmosphere. Where you get the quality of unity the picture that has it shows forth on these walls. It is that, and sound technical achievement in the draughtsmanship that attract one to Miss Vera Christie's "Primavera." The pose happily suggests some Florentine Old Master; the face is entirely individual. More frankly borrowed from the Tuscan School, and yet much less imbued with the spirit of it, is the same painter's "Young Duke," No. 155. For a bit of truthful rendering of sunlight falling on the warm red of sandy dunes, the green of the tufty grass itself toned by the sunshine, Miss Atwood's study, No. 104, is not to be beaten.

On Thursday afternoon, at the St. James's Hall, Mr. George Grossmith, under the direction of Mr. N. Vert, gave his "only humorous and musical recital"—we quote textually—in which he included an "entirely new entertainment," entit

only the cover. On the other hand, there is no accounting for English peerages—in French drama especially—and Miss Lilian Eldee, who plays Fiamma, also plays the piano and sings charmingly. It is understood that when the matinee was organized that Miss Eldee should be tried in a non-musical piece. If so, we cannot regard the choice of play as any too happy. Written before Sardou had "arrived," it anticipates his methods and effects, and, we think, some of his scenes. The part is a Bernhardt part, and for such parts is required, beyond all else, execution. Now, Miss Eldee has execution in singing and pianoforte playing, but she has not yet acquired it in acting. Honestly, it will be no great matter if she never does, for the class of play in which execution was more than half the battle has almost worn itself out with its own exertions. Nevertheless, Miss Eldee acquitted herself very well. She was handsome to look on, and when a certain restraint, due possibly to nervousness, had departed she played with much vigour and feeling. Make the part soar she did not, but she several times lifted it to a very respectable altitude and once or twice achieved a fine emotional moment. She fully deserved the applause she received. For a stray matinee the cast was surprisingly good. Mr. Aubrey Smith played with his usual clearness and decision the part of the artist-husband, and Mr. W. Graham Browne, as the son, showed a depth of feeling hitherto unrevealed. Mr. Aubrey Fitzgerald was excruciatingly funny in a part that might have been written for him, and Mr. George Raiemond was amusing as an eccentric old senator. Mr. Akerman May played the only other part of any substance, that of the English peer, and played it very well. The house was crowded, and the piece was well received.

The association of Charles Dickens with artists and art criticism is the subject of an article in the Magazine of Art for January. It is written by the novelist's younger daughter, Mrs. Perugini, and contains much information upon this hitherto little noticed side of Dickens's life. The opening passage of the article is as follows:—It is noticeable in the numerous volumes which contain my fathers writing sthat never once has he introduced an artist as one of his important leading characters. Mr. Pecksniff, it is true, describes himself as an architect, although the word impostor would have better explained his position in life; but with the exception of Henry Gowan in "Little Dorrit who may be spoken of as an amateur artist, and Miss La Creevy, the quaint little painter of miniatures in "Nicholas Nickleby, there is not, I believe, any other artist presented to us in his novels. As my father was extremely attached to several of the numerous painters who were among his intimate friends and acquaintances, and must have had every opportunity of observing the ways and lives of those with whom he was in such constant and close companionship, it seems almost strange that he should have neglected to place one of his prominent characters in the ready made atmosphere of romance that is generally supposed to be the exclusive possession of an artist; but he was apparently not disposedto do this; nor does he appear ever to have been tempted to write of comic painter, a needy painter, or a wicked, mysterious painter; indeed, on the subject of artists in general he has been singularly silent. It may perhaps be—and it is is suggested by my remembrance of him—that fond as he was of the company of painters and delightful as must have been the hours he passed in their studios he cannot have failed to find it somewhat of a relief to leave those room where the tall screens and half-darkened windows partly shut from his sight the board open daylight which gave him so much delight; and I fancy that no studio, however beautiful and picturesque, can ever have entirely satisfied his orderly and simple taste.

At the St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon—it is impossible now visit that hall without feeling how soon it will be when the musical memories associated still in a living sense with it will become a mere tradition—the fifth popular concert of the season was given by the Kruse Quartet, assisted by Miss Marie Brema and Mr. Harold Bauer. The quartet set down for the afternoon's programme was Beethoven's in D major (Op. 18, No. 3), the concert closing with Schumann's quintet for pianoforte, two violins, viola, and violoncello. Mr. Henry Bird accompanied at the pianoforte. The playing of Professor Kruse, Mr. Haydn Inwards, Mr. A. E. Fecir, and Mr. Herbert Walenn was, well are bound to say, altogether exquisite; their ensemble is without any question a rare and most exceptional artistic achievement; moreover, they show so keen a versatility that their power of mastering individuality of style as revealed by one or another great master of music, shows them to be musicians of singular breadth of thought and of cultured studiousness. The Schumann in particular, in which they were joined by Mr. Harold Bauer at the pianoforte, was played with the most delicate sense of proportion, and with an intelligence that very clearly defined all the meanings and intimate suggestions of that nobly poetical work. Miss Maria Brema sang Schumann's Cycle of Songs, "Frauen Liebe und Leben," with a splendid understanding of the music and with a rare vocal effectiveness. These are songs that for their right interpretation undoubtedly demand considerable intellectual power, and it was Miss Brema's confident display of that power which made her achievement on Saturday afternoon a singularly remarkable one. A special word must here be given to Mr. Henry Bird, whose inimitable playing of the pianoforte accompaniment of the Schumann Cycle was in every way worthy both of the composer's musical thought and of the singer's fine interpretation. Greatly as we have always admired Mr. Bird's accompanying, his performance on Saturday struck us as being, even for him, uncommonly fine. Mr. Harold Bauer played Brahms's Variations on a Theme by Handel. We are sorry to say that Mr. Bauer did not inspire us with any particular enthusiasm. We confess that the work itself, apart from its undoubted ingenuity, does not appeal to us very closely. It is a little like the architecture of Westminster Hall—there is no reason why it should not go on for ever; and, indeed, it does go on with such persistence as to persuade one in the end of its tediousness and its lack of exhilarating qualities. It should be added that Miss Brema also sang two Brahms songs.

On Saturday was given the first of a series of four matinees on behalf of the starving poor of the Strand district. The programme consisted of three pieces, of which one was new and another presented new features. The new piece is entitled "Edmund Kean," and is the work of Miss Gladys Unger. There is really nothing very novel about it A village maiden is betrothed to an honest fisherman, is beloved by the hero, and has caught the eye of a wicked nobleman. The hero, who returns her love, first delivers her from the lord, with whom he fights a duel, and next, overcoming his own passion, and hers, hands her over to the man who has her word. There does not seem to be any reason—beyond that of giving the piece a factitious interest—for dragging the name of Edmund Kean into the business. No such story is, as far as we are aware, recorded of the Napoleon of the English stage, and we do know of Kean would not incline us to believe it if there were. The best claim to Kean's services is that he was, countless, a dangerous swordsman from early youth. The rest is mere assertion. He says that he is an actor, and dreams of the time when he shall appear at Drury Lane. Kean as a child could look black on it. It is, moreover, impossible to conceive Miss Unger's hero failing as Romeo and this Kean most egregiously did. And it is almost impossible to conceive him so enacting such parts as Othello, Richard III., Iago and Shylock, as to move a Coleridge to say move a that to see him was like reading Sbaksgeare by flashes of lightning. If there is profit in giving the children of her brain great names, there is also some danger. Taking the piece merely as a play written about characters unknown to history, it is fairly workmanlike, if conventional. it contain some effective scenes, and it affords ans excuse for of the best managed stage duels of recent years. Mr. Seymour Hicks scored another point. That he should "make up" cleverly, and should display a most engaging spirit and not a little feeling, was a foregone conclusion, and we are willing to believe that his facil expression was excellent, albeit the stage was sometimes too darkened a judge. But he showed capabilities of voice, a fulness, a depth and a tenderness that we do not remember to have previously remarked. And he fought splendidly. Miss Henrietta Watson was eminently pleasing as the much-admired Jennifer; her emotion was always just,always delicate,and never mawkish.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr Macdonald presiding. There were present Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khare, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and the Commissioner Mr. W. L. Harvey, and the Secretary Mr. M. N. Wadia.

LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Standing Committee that he had sanctioned the purchase of Rs. 1,000 of Turnorine valve faces at Rs. 3 per lb. from Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Company,required for the Love Grove Pumping Station, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 3,000. Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., were the Sole agents for Turnorine

The report was recorded.

RIGHT OF SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS.

The Commissioner forwarded a letter stating that alternative tenders for the right of skinning dead animals at Coorla at one, three and five years from the 1st April next were invited. Among the firms who had tendered were Messrs. Noor Mahomed Abdul Sutar and Co. and Messrs. Saley Mahomed Dharamsey and Co, at Rs. 17,500 and Rs. 16,800 respectively per annum. The Commissioner further stated:—"As the Corporation, under their Resolution of the 20th February 1902, expressed an opinion that the contract for the current year should be limited to a period of one year, and as Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., on behalf of their clients, Messrs. Saley Mahomed Dharamsey & Co., wrote to me that their clients were willing to raise their offer to Rs. 21,000, I decided that an auction sale of the right should be held in the presence of the Executive Health Officer and the Chief Accountant, giving instructions that the bidding should commence at Rs. 21,000. All the competing tenderers were asked to be present at the auction sale on the 29th instant. The highest bid offered is Rs. 27,100 from Messrs. Saley Mahomed Dharamsey &Co. As the result of the sale has been very satisfactory, I request the sanction of the Standing Committe and the Corporation to the right being given to this firm at Rs. 27,100 for a period of one year."

The Committee after some discussion resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the corporation with the recommendation that the tender of Messrs. Saley Mahomed Dharamsey & Co. be accepted.

SUPPLY OF DISINFECTANTS.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of disinfectants during 1902-1904, four tenders had been received for the supply of carbolic acid powder of 25 per cent strength and five tenders for disinfecting fluid. Of the four tenders that had been received for the supply of carbolic acid powder of 25 per cent, the one from Messrs. Esufali Abdulali and Co., at Rs. 13-8-0 per cask of lb. 200, being the lowest the Commissioner recommended the Committee to its acceptance. With regard to the disinfecting fluid, the Executive Health Officer recommended the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor.

The Committee sanctioned the acceptance of the tenders of Messrs. Esufali Abdulali and Co., and Messrs. Thomson and Taylor for the supply of carbolic acid powder of 25 per cent strength and disinfecting fluid, respectively,

WANTED "MUNICIPAL ORGANIST"

A letter to the "Bombay Municipal Council" from Mr. F. R. Gleave, F. G. C. M., F. V. C. M. dated the 21st January last applying for the post of municipal organist was considered. Mr. Gleave wrote "On Sunday last I had the pleasure of playing the organ in your Town Hall by invitation, and much to my surprise, I heard you had not a Municipal organist, or (as they are called in England) a Borough organist. As an organist of many years standing, and only lately arrived from England in the above capacity, I venture to apply for the appointment of Municipal organist, and would, "in order to be officially recognised," accept the position with an honorarium of 50 Rupees per month, in lieu of salary

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the the applicant be informed that his services were not required.

SEA WATER FOR ICE FACTORIES.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that he had sanctioned the proposal of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and company to lay a line of 6 cast iron pipes along Frere Road to Calicut street for the purpose of supplying sea water to their ice factories on Mody Bay and Frere Road on certain conditions.

The Commissioner's letter was recorded.

PROPOSED NEW LOAN.

The Commissioner forwarded a letter submitting proposals in regard to the raising of a new loan of thirty-seven lakhs of rupees and a half. The Commissioner in course of his letter said:—

In the Budgets for 1902-1903 and 1903-1904, provision has been made for the following New Works which will have to be included in a New Loan to be raised:—1. 17 catchpits on pipe sewers and 7 catchpits on ovoid sewers, Rs. 70,700. 2 Construction of additional filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir Rs.2,93,330. 3. Sewerage of the Malabar Hill Distric (Sectional) 6,39,948. 4. Sewerage of the villages of Vadalla, Gowari and Khara 2,12,426. 5. Sewerage of the Dharavi village Rs. 1,75,000. 6. Drainage arrangements in Agpada in connection with the Improvement Trust Schemes Rs. 40,000. 7. Water mains in connection with the City Improvement Trust Schemes:—

(1). "5" & 4" mains in the new road in the Agripada District, Rs. 51,574. (2), 4" main in Sankli Street, Rs. 1,700. (3). 4" main in Connaught Road Estate Rs' 1,670 (4) 4" main in new street near Lohar Chawl (estimated cost of Rs. 6,500, of which Rs. 3,000 to be charged to the Renewal Fund), Rs. 3,500. (5). Mains in the 1st Nagpada Scheme (Rs. 10,443, of which Rs. 2,031 to be charged to the Renewal Fund) Rs. 8,412 (6). 4" C. I. Main along Wodehouse Road Rs.5,240Total Rs 72,396. 8.Renewal of 34" Vehar Main, south of Kurla 2,00,0.9 lbs. 17 03,800 Vehar pumping station.

The proposals in regard to Works Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are now under the considerdation of a Committee of the Corporation, vide Corporation Resolution dated 23rd June 1902, to the same Committee the proposals in regard to the measures suggested by Mr. Santo Crimp for remedying the nuisance created by the discharge of sewage at the Love Grove outfall have been referred for consideration and report, vide Corporation Resolution dated 23rd June 1902, The estimated cost of the measure, which has been recommended for the adoption of the Corporation, "viz," the construction of a new outfall at Worli Point with connecting sewer from Love Grove, is Rs. 9,31,199, which amount will also have to be provided for in a New Loan, if the Corporation approve of the proposal, 4. Proposals in regard to the drainage and water arrangements in connection with the Improvement Trust Schemes, items Nos. 6 and 7 (1 to 5) will be submitted for the approval of the Standing Committee and the Corporation before the works are undertaken, 5. In regard to work No, 8, Pending the final settlement which Government of the arrangement in regard to the proposed removal of the 32" Vehar main outside the G. I. P. Railway limits it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs in the New Loan as representing the cost likely to fall on the Corporation. In my letter dated 2nd September 1902, I have proposed the replacement of the Vehar main for the whole distance between Kurla and Vehar by a 48" main. I have stated that I apprehended no difficulty in providing the interest and sinking fund if the Standing Committee and Corporation were prepared to take steps to make the water receipts approximate more closely to the outgoings. The total estimated cost of the work amounts to Rs. 10,81,500, deducting from which the sum of Rs. 3,95,000 already provided for replacing main for 1-9 miles, there remains a balance of Rs. 6,90,500 to be provided for in a New Loan.

Out of the five works mentioned in para. 4 of my letter dated 24th February 1900, the first two, viz., the sewerage of the Furgusson Road and Chinchpokli District and of the Parel District the on sectional system have already been carried out, the 3rd work, viz., the sewerage of the Malabar Hill District is now under the consideration of the Corporation, and proposals in regard to the remaining two works viz, the sewerage of the Elphinstone Reclamation District (estimated cost Rs. 3,41,332), and the sewerage of the Old Race Course District (estimated cost to be borne by the Municipality Rs. 60 000 in addition to Rs 40,000 shown in para 1, Item No 6) now remain to be submitted to the Corporation in due course. But it would be as well to provide for these works in the New Loan now under consideration

Summarizing the above, the total amount for which it appears that the Corporation will require to approach the public for a New Loan, is as under:—

For the works mentioned in para 1 Rs. 17,03,800; For the cost ruction of a new outfall at Worli Point per para 3, Rs. 9,31,199; For re placement of the Vehar main for the whole distance between Vehar and Kuria, per para 6, Rs. 6,90,500; For the sewerage of the Elphinstone and Old Race Course District per para 7 Rs. 4,01,332. Total Rs. 37,32,831, or say Rs. 37,50,000.

The above amount I would propose to raise in the following instalments;—

Rs. 13 1-4 lakhs between June and December 1903.
Rs. 10 1-4 lakhs between June and December 1904.
Rs. 11 lakhs between June and December 1905.
Rs. 37 1-2 lakhs

As under the Loan Works Budgets arrangement for 1903-1904, it will be necessary to raise the first instalment of the Loan in about July or August next, and as it may take Government some time to accord the requisite sanction to the raising of the Loan, I have the honour to request that the Standing Committee and the Corporation may consider, at an early date, to what extent application should be made to Government for a fresh Loan and the source from which it should be represented that the interest and sinking fund instalments can be made available. Lastly, I may mention here, that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Investments Act, I of 1898, it is advisable to reserve a sum of Rs. 3 1-2 lakhs out of the full loan for the purpose of sinking fund and surplus moneys inlestments. Of this 3 1-2 lakhs, 2 lakhs will be required to be set aside from the 1st instalment of 13 1-2 lakhs—1 lakhs from the 2nd instalment, and 2 1-2 lakhs from the last instalment." consederation of the matter was postponed.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Appel Dr
Allen Mr
Allen Col and Mrs
Auld Mr J
Buchanan Mr V
Beck Mr E M
Bruce Lieut Hon
Burn Mr J F
Boteler Mrs
Boteler Lieut-Col
Blaydes Miss
Bridge Rev H M
Bishop of Bombay
Branchman Maj R
Barrow Mrs O T
Baumgartner Capt and Mrs
Baumgartner two Misses
Banji Mr D H
Brown Mr and Mrs W
Birch Capt F W
Burnett Lieut J N
Chinnery Mrs
Clark Mr F
Caldecott Genl
Cuntiffe Lieut-Col
Coventry Howes Mrs
Constable Maj
Challis Rev and Mrs
Chapman Miss P
Currie Mr A C
Currie Mrs A C
Clark Mr A F M
ope Mr S
Duart Mr
Duncan Maj S E
Douglas Mrs
Duxbury Mr R H
Dady Mr W
Dodington Miss
Dodington Mrs A M
Duncan Mr J
Earle Mr S J
Everett Miss
Edwards Miss
Fisher Mrs and four children
Finnie Mrs H
Franks Rev E W
Gollie Capt M A
Galger Mrs
Goe Mrs
Hillary Miss
Howells Miss
Acwells Miss M
Hemes Mrr
Hesbar Lieut M H
Herbert Stephen Lieut
Hains Miss
Hyde-Carter Mr G E
Holland Mrs
Hitch Mr G W
Hunter Capt
Harvard Mr A E
Ives Mr and Mrs H W
Irvine Mrs
Ingram Miss
Johnson Miss
James Mrs E B
Jennings Miss
Jackson Lieut-Col
Kemp Mr R W
Kettlewell Capt A M
Leventhorpe Mr J B
Lee Mr A O
Lubeck Mr H
Longman Mr F T
Longdon Mrs
Langmore Father
Lumpard Mrs J and infant
Lilley Mrs
Lugeli Mr H W
Leicester Capt and Mrs and infant
Lloyd Mr J P
Mill r Miss
Martin Mr S J
Mashonchy Maj
Murray Capt and Mrs J P
Markesack Mr
Mavill Mrs and infant
McCrea Ma J K
Marchant Miss
MacArthur Miss
MacArthur Mrs A M
Marshall Miss
Nedham Col and Mrs E M
Newton Mr G K
Nicholson Mr M
Oldham Lieut
Ormerod Mr J B
Payne Mrs E H
Pearce Mr E
Palmer Mr A C
Padfield Mr R
Phillips Mr S
Pears Col and Mrs T C
Pollard Mrs and infadt
Quarry Mr Claude
Rian Maj and Mrs J L
Robes s Rev
Rent Capt A M
Ree Mr R
Rickard Capt V T
Rice Miss
Sullivan Mr W
Spicer Mr and Mrs J B
Stanton Mr W R
Spencer Mrs
Sewell Mrs F W
Shorcock Mr and Mrs W
Shepherd Mrs
Sheperd Miss
Summerfield Miss E
Sorel Mr G E and two infants
Sorel Miss E
Shorock Mr W
Stokes Mr S W
Stone Maj and Mrs
Summers Mrs
Scott Mr H A
St Leger Mr S
Spence Mr H T
Sarkies Lieut-Col
Trollope Mrs
Taylor Mis M J
Thomas Mrs H
Thomson Mrs S J and three children
Thomson Master
Thomson two Misses
Thatcher Miss
Tosh Mr and Mrs H S
Thomson Mrs W D and child
Tibborne Sir H
Tyson Wolff Mr
Turner Capt A J B
Vansitart Miss
Vansitart Mrs Eden
Willcocks Mr and Mrs
Willcocks Miss
Windus Mrs H and two children
Wilson Mrs J A
Wood Mr J A
Williams Maj
Winter Maj and Mrs
Woodcombe Lieut J M
Walter Maj and Mrs J M
Watson Capt H D
Watson Mrs and infant
Wadia Mr N
Waller Miss
Wood Mr R J

BOMBAY RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY, 7TH FEBRURY.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, 2 February 1903.

The Stick Stakes—Distance 11 furlongs over 6 flights.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's ch aus g Funny 14 1
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl 14 0 1-2
Mr Alston's aus m Temptress 14 1 3-4
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 14 2
Mr T C Naple's ch aus g Freetrade 14 2
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy 14 6 3-4
The Tally Ho Plate—Distance 8 C and distance over 7 flights.

Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette
Mr J B b aus h Veneda
Mr W Moran's ch aus g Ophir
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Heres Luck
Race declared void.

The Epsom Plate—Distance 8 furlong.

H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman (aged)
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker (6 yrs)
Mr R K S ch aus m Amaroea 14 1
Mr G K's b ch g Triumphi by I O Triumph—dam unknown (4 years)
Mr Mr B Allen's b aus m Mystis by Metal—Butter cup (aged)
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Victory (aged)
Mr R G Baldock's br aus m La Regina
Mr R G Baldock's br aus g The Karl
Messrs M Mahomedbhoy's b aus g Planet
Mr T C Naple's b aus g Fands
Mr T C Naple's ch aus g Fitzeros
Mr Kelso b aus g Harpist

The Arab Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Syed Rasheed's b h Sur Jumal 13 1 3-4
Mr N Mehta's ch h Shivrame (6 years)
Mr Mustapha Bin Talib's b h Mahkoom (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass and A M Amer's b h Hyderi
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee s b a h Shaitoob 13 2
Mr A A Amer's b h Fakeer II
Mr H Talib's b a h Hakim 13 3 3-4
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Shahin
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 14 0
Mr F M Garda's b a h Narunjee 14 0
Mr A A Saif's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1-2
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Huddal 13 2 1-2
Mr Fesh's b a h Musketeer
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Adairer

The Dadur Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg 13 2
Mr Syed Rasheed's b a h Sur Jumal 13 1 3-4
Messrs M Goculdass and Nanjee's g a h Silver Fox 13 2
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 13 2 1-2
Mr Faraj bin Saned's b a h Mosumma 13 2 3-4
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Sheiter 13 2 1-4
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Skermisher 13 3
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Young Taisser 13 2
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Settler 13 1 1-2
Mr Percy Fecher's g a h Sanaiya 13 2
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr Jackson's b a h Good Hope 13 3
Mr Murray's ch a h Nonpariel 13 2

The Malabar Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr George's bl aus m Ena 14 0 3-4
Captain Heale's br aus m Brave Girl 14 0 1-2
Captain Honble Greville's b ch g Tam Ring 14 0 1-2
Captains Lloyd's g aus m Lady Dean 14 0 1-4
Captain Weatherby's br aus m Vermilev 14 1
Mr Mac Swiney's b ch g The Reverend 14 0 1-2
Mr Percy Frescher's g aus g Good Boy 14 6 3-4

The Small Consolation Plate—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr Mustapha bin Talib's b a h Ment Master 13 3 1 4
Mr Ali Ben Malik's b a h Nasset 13 3 3 4
Mr Farguson's b a h John Roberts 13 3 1 2
Mr Cross' b a h Chamberlain 14 0
Mr Sassoon Ezekiels g a h Kyam 13 2 1 2
Mr A R Obayeds b a h King Edward 13 3 1 2
Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Original 13 3 1 2
Messrs E Sheriffs Sahad bin Fareji b a h Young Roberts 14 0
Mr Ebrahim Ben Rasheeds ch a h Turkestan 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Oryan 13 2 1 2
H H The Crown Prince of Bhopals g a h Herbai 13 3 3 4
Major Englands b a h Prince Diamond 13 3 3 4
Mr Galtrey's b a h Rochester 13 3 1 2
Major Murrays ch a h Hamilton 13 3 3 4
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Serjeant 13 3 3 4

The Tally Ho Plate
Race declared void

NEW RACE.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY 7TH FEBRUARY 1903

Novice Selling Plate—Winner Rs 200 2 Rs 100 3 Rs 50 A Selling Race for Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1902 and which have not won raise value Rs 100 or over 14 hands entered for Rs 1000 to carry 9 10 W 1 3 lbs allowed for each Rs 100 down to Rs 400

HANDICAPS.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY 7TH FEBRUARY 1903

The Stick Stakes—11 Furlongs

Funny 11 12, Free Trade 11 6, Beryl 10-6,
Gord Boy 10 2, Optical 9 11 and Temptress 8 12,

The Epsom Plate—6 Furlongs

Beadsman 9 7, Funds 9 3, Firecracker 9 2,
Harpest 9 0, Victory 8 7, Myosotis 8 8,
Planet 8 3 Fitzeros 8 1 Amarosa 7 5,
La Regena 7 6, The Karl 7 4 and Triumph 6 9

The Amateur Plate—5 Furlongs

Ena 12 0, Good Boy 11 2 Wembley 10 10,
Brave Gerl 10 7, Tam Ring 10 6, Lady Dean 9 10,
The Reverend 9 0,

The Arab Plate—7 Furlongs

Naranjee 9 12, Hydrig g Makkoom 9 6
Arabistan 9 0, Sharbood 8 4, Hakum 7 10
Admirer 7 8 Shuddal 7 7 Shahin 7 5
Fakir II 7 0 Sur Jamal 6 12 Musketeer 6 7
Silvermane 6 5 and Sweetlips 6 0
Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 6
The Dadur Stakes—5 Furlongs.

Hermit 9 4 Young Faisseer 9 2 Greyleg 9 0
Silver Fox 8 10 Sur Jumal 8 6 Sheiter 7 13
Mosumma 7 11 Good Hope 7 8 Skermisher 7 7
Nonpariel 7 6 Settler 7 0 Kyam 6 11 and Sanaiya 6 7
Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lb

NEW RACE.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY 7TH FEBRUARY 1903

Entry closed at 6 p. m. Wednesday 4 February 1903

Novice Selling Plate—Distance 1 2 Mile

Mo Saker Khaeri's ch a h Young Prince 13 2 3 4 (Rs 700)
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Adjuster 13 2 1 4 (Rs 700
Messrs M Sahan and F Andria's g a h Tartar 13 3 4 (Rs 800)
Mr A W P g a h Sinesi 13 2 (Rs 600)
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salvation 13 2 (Rs 500)
Mr Salliman Mahalla's g a h Major 13 3 (Rs 800)
Mr S A Waheds g a h Syria 13 2 1 2 (Rs 500)

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd February

THE ALLEGED THEFT ON A MAIL STEAMER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton of the Harbour Police, charged William Arthur Cooke, Assistant Mail Agent on the P. and O. s.s. Arabia, with the theft of a case containing jewellery valued at Rs. 1700 belonging to Mrs. W. J. Waterfield, a passenger on board, and John Ryan Gilder, a Mail sorter with receiving the stolen property and abetment.

Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. T. J. Strangman, Barrister at-law, defended the first, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader defended the second accused.

Mr. Strangman put in a written statement on behalf of the first accused supplementary to the statement made by him on the previous occasion. During the course of the statement the accused said that a short time ago confidential instructions were issued to the three Assistant Mail Officers in charge of the three sets of the Sea Post Office to intercept certain news-papers passing through the mail. They did not get those papers every mail, but on that occasion he intercepted a number on the s. s. Arabia, and for the reason that they might not be mislaid or tampered with by any one in the office, he put them in a small white bag and sealed it. As already stated on arriving ashore in Bombay it was too early to see Mr. Merrett, and he took the bag with him to Byculla. Shaik Abdul accompanying him. At about 12 noon he handed those documents to Mr. Merrett personally. That white bag was brought ashore in a registered bag, which contained his cash box and all the papers connected with the mail.

Mr. William Merrett cross-examined by Mr Strangmans said that the first accused had been in a position of very great responsibility. He was not in charge of the registered portion of the mail as Assistant Mail Agent. Last year there was a complaint in connection with the loss of a registered packet from Paris containing precious stones. At that time Cooke was the Head Registration Clerk. If there had been any suspicion against Cooke then he would not have been promoted. The first accused had borne good character up till now. It was Cooke's duty to hand personally certain confidential documents to the witness. On the 17th ultimo Cooke headed to him eight confidential documents in covers each about five inches long. He did not think any one of them was thick.

Re-examined by Mr. Acworth the witness said that he did not think suspicion fell on the Sea Port Office at all in connection with the theft of the jewel case.

Questioned by the Court the witness said that it was not necessary for Cooke to wait for him to hand over the documents when he (witness) was not present in the office. There was no special bag provided for such documents to be put in. The Assistant Mail Agent always took care that they were safe.

Mr. William Terrant, bed-room steward on board the s. s. Arabia, cross-examined by Mr. Strangman, said that he got £3 a month for his pay. As a rule, he got tips from passengers whom he looked after. He never looked after the post office officials. He was not cooke's bed-room steward either on the voyage to Aden or from Aden. It was not his duty to provide towels for cook. His duty was to see that Cooke's catun was kept clean-Cooke was very familiar with him even after the complaint of the theft was made. He had noticed Cooke hovering about in the lobby on a previous occasion and thought his movements suspicious. He had been watching him for five voyages. A steward on the spar deck was supposed to take his rounds on the spar deck from 11 in the night till 5 in the morning. Witness saw Cooke come out of the lobby and did not ask him any thing as he wanted to see if there was anything wrong in the lobby. The witness had no doubt that Cooke, recognised him at that time. Cooke ran into his room in a hurried manner as if he wished to avoid him (witness). The witness could not say whether the police came on board before or after the mails left the ship.

Re-examined by Mr. Acworth, witness said that a native boy belonging to the post office looked after the first accused. The police constable took him to the police station ashore and he returned with Inspector Minahan to the ship at about 9 a.m.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said that all the Calcutta passengers had landed before the police came on board. The ship was in the stream on Sunday, but he did not come ashore till next morning. He had not been in Bombay very often and had never seen the Adelphy Hotel. He could not say if any steward came ashore while the ship was in the stream.

Mr. Earnish Henry Minahan, Sub Inspector of Police, cross-examined by Mr. Strongman, said that when he went on board on the 17th January the mail officers had left the ship. He never heard that Cooke's luggage had been searched. He was informed that the luggage of the minial establishment of the postal service had been searched. Witness was in uniform and Mr. Collett was in plain clothe. when they went to Byculla Station. He and Mr Collett were together when the accused came on to the station. When the accused and Mrs Gilder first came to the station he did not notice the box. He had known Cooke before and talked to him. When Cook talked to him in the station he appeared to be hurried and disjointed in his talk. The second accused was engaged in detaching the parcel from the bedding the whole of the time Cooke was talking to the witness and had detached it before Cooke had concluded talking with him (witness).

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia the witness said that Cooke talked to him for about 3 or 4 minutes. The accused and Mrs. Gilder were in the waiting room all the time before the bell rang for the train. When the parcel was detached the second accused dut it under his arm. He made no efforts to trade it.

Mr. F. Collett, Inspector, G. I. P. Railway Police, cross-examined by Mr. Stranman, said teat he had not known Cooke before the evening on which he saw him at Baculla Station. The witness was in plain cloths that evening. There was nothing extaa-ordinary to be noticed in the two accused and Mrs. Gildir till Cooke disappeared. Ho saw Cooke talking to Mr. Minaham on the Station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia. the witness said that he took the parcel from under the left arm of the second accused immediately after the train left He had suspected that the parcel might contain was apened. Before the parcel was opened he did not know that it waa a box. From the appearance of the parcel there was nothing to arouse his suspicions. Before he took the parcel the second accused had told him that he had no valuables on his person Mrs. Gilder had told him on the spot that the parcel was given them by Cooke to keep it until he returned,

Re-examined by Mr. Acworth, the witness said he was walking up and down the platform while in the Station. His railway sepoys recognised him and saluted him. When Cooke disappeared from the platform the witness followed him to the lanatory. As soon as Cook saw him at the lanatory he came out, so that the witness could not see what Cooke was doing there.

The case stands adjourned till today.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The second annual dance given by the Bombay Catholic Association, last night at the Town Hall, was one of the successful function of the season The main entrance of the hall presented a bright appearance, it being brilliantly illuminated with Kitson light and embellished with flags representing the English and Portuguese nations. The interior of the hall was very tastefully arranged. The several pillars in the hall were draped in coloured muslin, while flags of variegated colours tastefully combined ran across the ceiling. Most noticeable features of the decoration were the two massive mirrors in which were very artistically arranged the crest and motto of the Associationo. There was a large attendance and the dancing commenced shortly after 9 o'clock to the strain of the Victoria Band. The catering arrangements were satisfactory and the dance proved very enjoyable.

THE MURDER OF A CEYLON PLANTER

FEARFUL STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

The balance of probabilities is considered to be against the theory hazarded that relatives of the forger prosecuted by Mr. Glanville were the murderers of the unfortunate planter. The wounds on the deceased lead to the belief that it was not a single-handed attack but the outcome of the revengeful disposition of several natives. The general impression is that after the deceased gentleman went to bed the assailants got into the room through the window about 1 o'clock in the morning and inflicted knife wounds on the neck and throat, which caused his death. There were three wounds on the neck one stretching from the face to the throat and the other two on either sides of the throat, which proved fatal. The first it is believed must have been inflicted while Mr. Glanville was sleeping, and the other two afterwards. The first cut, it is believed, awakened the deceased and then a struggle must have ensued between him and his assailants. This is borne out by the fact that blood was found on the walls, while tables, chairs and other articles of furniture were smashed and upset, and the curtains also were torn. The deceased was a man of good physique and it is thought that the number of assailants necessary to overpower him must have been at least three, the men left him after inflicting the two cuts on his throat, believing him to be dead. Mr. Glanville, however, is stated to have got up and wrapped a window blind around his neck to stop the bleeding: after which he managed to get to the kitchen when he is alleged to have called out to the cooly in Tamil, "Peter (meaning his boy) stabbed me." He then dropped on to the floor. It is stated that the kitchen cooly immediately ran and gave information to the conductor and the tea-maker who came to the bungalow and found their. Superintendent in a serious state near the kitchen, with stab wounds and covered which blood. The only word the deceased was able to stammer in their presence was "Doctor." He quickly lost consciousness and died a short while after. Mr. Barker, Superintendent of Blackston Estate, which joins the deceased's estate, was sent for and he without any delay informed the authorities of what had happened. Mr. Witham also arrived a short while after.

The two brothers of the deceased were wired for soon after the tragedy was discovered and they arrived on the estate the same day.

The deceased was to have been married in March and his bride was expected from England at the end of February.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS JUBILEE.

A PROHIBITED BANQUET.

A COMMITTEE of some 40 journalists and literary men was constituted recently in order to arrange for a celebration of the 200th anniversary of the establisment of the Russian Press. Among members were Maxime Gorki, M. Tchekoff, M. Mikhailovski, of the Mirbozii; M. Stassoulevitch of the European Messenger; M. Weinberg, M. Batu kkoff, M. Bogdansvich, M. Martvaz, of the Khossio; M. Ostrogorski, of the Obrazovanie; M. Nirolaboff of the Journal for All; and MM. Karleff and Anitchkoff, well-known University men. They decided to hold a banquet to which all the journalists and literary men of St. Peterburg should be invited. A notice to this effect was inserted in the newspapers, and it was intimated that questions of a public character would there be idiscussed. This was generally interpreted as meaning that the committee wished at the banquet to express their

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Murray announces a book on "Ireland and Irish Problems," by Mr. Horace Plunkett, and it will be awaited with great interest. It will contain a full account of the origin, growth, and bearing of the Irish economic, social, and educational movements with which Mr. Plunkett's name has been associated. Of course the future of Ireland is bound up with our highest Imperial interests, and he indicates certain new lights upon that side of the question.

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff is preparing, in two volumes, some of the biographical essays which he has written from time to time. They will appear during the spring under the title "Out of the Past," and their subjects will be well varied. One essay discusses Lord Chesterfield as an educator, another Manning and the Catholic reaction, a third the House of Commons. The celebrities of whom Sir Mountstuart writes include Dean Stanley, Matthew Arnold, Lord Dufferin, and Lord Acton.

A book about Robert Louis Stevenson, by his stepson, Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, and his step-daughter, Mrs. Isabel Strong, is to be issued shortly. It will be published by Messrs. Chatto under the title "Memories of Vailima," which describes its contents. Mrs. Strong and Mr. Osbourne have here brought together their recollections of life in Stevenson's Samoan home. They recall his conversations, tell anecdotes of him, and illustrate the volume with photographs taken by themselves. Moreover, it includes a poem by Stevenson, which has not hitherto been published.

Mr. F. G. Kitton has had the happy idea of collecting into a volume all the verse written by Charles Dickens. Hitherto it has been scattered in a hundred places, and much of it has not been available at all. There are, for example, the comic and satirical poems which he contributed to the "Examiner," and the political verse that he contributed to the "Daily News" when he edited it. We shall have the lyrics from his opera, "The Village Coquettes," and his prologue to Wilkie Collins's theatrical piece, "The Frozen Deep," in which Dickens played the leading character. The book will be published in a dainty form by the firm so intimately associated with Dickens, Messrs. Chapman.

Not long ago Sir Robert Herbert edited the speeches on Canadian affairs made by his kinsman the fourth Earl of Carnarvon. Now he is doing the same service for Lord Carnarvon's addresses dealing with the South African situation as he tried to solve it. The book will recall Froude's visit to South Africa another book likewise announced by Mr. Murray will suggest how events there have marched since then It consists of "Letters of an Uitlander," written home to Major Sir Bartle Frere, who inherits a name also prominent in the history of South Africa. The letters give a personal account of political, social and commercial affairs in South Africa during recent times, and are edited by Major Frere himself.

Bishop Potter, of New York, is a prelate who takes a keen interest in the social and labour problems of our time. He has just written a book dealing with the citizen in his relation to the industrial situation. It is, in effect, an appeal to the citizen not to limit his responsibilities of citizenship to his own particula class. In making this appeal Bishop Ptter goesr closely into the conditions which surround the modern worker and the modern capitalist. The attitude of both in regard to the collective life of the community is also considered at some length. "It is the book of a moderate man," says Messrs. Harper, who are to publish it on an early date.

Mr. Dent will shortly begin to issue a new series of books under the general title "English Men of Science. It will be edited by Mr. J. Reynolds Green, who is a Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge, and will include volumes by various well-known writers. The root idea of the series is to set forth the part played by Great Britain in the striking development of science that has taken place during the nineteenth century. In other words, we shall be given monographs on the enlightened spirits—Tyndall and Huxley, and others whose work has been less widely recognised—who have kept us, as a nation, in the van of scientific progress. Thus the series will, in a way, range with that of the "English Men of Letters."

Messrs. Macmillan are publishing a new atlas of English history, which has been prepared by Mr. Emil Reich. He describes the purpose and scope of it when he writes:—This atlas is intended to aid the student of English history both in comprehending the leading historical facts and tendencies, and in retaining them in his memory. It attempts to be a cartographic complement to John Richard Green's History of the English People. Mr. Reich remarks that no clear and permanent idea of past events can be obtained, saving by immense study, unless those events are projected on to a map. His atlas does this in a most elaborate way.

Mr. Murray's list of spring announcements includes the following noteworthy books:—Is it Shakespeare? The great question of Elizabethan literature, studied in the light of new revelations and new contemporary evidence. By a Graduate of Cambridge. Notes and Reminiscences of a Staff Officer, chiefly relating to the Waterloo Campaign and to events at St. Helena during the captivity of Napoleon. By Lieut.-Colonel Basil Jackson. Edited by Mr. R. C. Seaton. Notes on the Authentic Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, based on the researches of the late Sir George Scharf, director of the National Portrait Gallery. Rewritten in the light of new information by Mr. Lionel Cust. The Re-occupation of the Nile. By Captain C. A. Sykes, R.H.A.

Concerning Fiction.—Mr. H. G. Wells is at present engaged on a novel in the style of what may be called his scientific romances. Helen Adair, a new story by Mr. Louis Becke, will appear during the spring. The heroine of it is a young Irish girl whose father has been sent to Botany Bay. Messrs. Chatto will publish a Northumberland story called The Tideway, by the Northumberland lady who writes as Austin Clare. They have also nearly ready a story by Mr. Frank Richardson. It is entitled The Man who Lost His Past, and is illustrated by Mr. Tom Browne.—An autumn book of fiction which attracted some attention was Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, by an American author. Another story from the same pen, and entitled Lovey Mary, is announced by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.—Mr. Fisher Unwin is reissuing Mrs. Craigie's School for Saints in the sixpenny form, and bringing out a sixpenny edition of Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe's story Ricroft of Withens.

Bric-a-Brac.—The memoir of Prince Christian Victor, which, as the sub-title says, is the story of a young soldier, will be ready this month. The Capture of Constantinople is a historical book by Mr. Edwin Pears, which Messrs. Longman announce. It will have maps and illustrations.—An issue in five volumes of Dryden's rendering of Plutarch's Lives, corrected from the Greek and revised by Mr. A. H. Clough late professor of English at University College, is promised by Messrs. Macmillan.—The new edition of Sir Henry Yule's Book of Ser Marco Polo, which has been long in preparation, will be soon ready Mr. Murray publishes the book.—Mr. Fisher Unwin is preparing a popular edition, at a shillingo of Mr. G. J. Holyoake's well known book on Public Speaking and Debate. The author describes it as a manual very shortly and agitators.—Mr. Heinemann will publish in ten days Dr. George Brandes's The Reaction in France, being volume three of the series Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature.

It is a matter of notoriety that the resident population of the City square mile has within the last half century decreased "by leaps and bounds." Where in 1850 there were four residents, now there is but one. Few, if any, City parishes can, however, beat the record of St. Martin, Ludgate, which contains only one dwelling-house within its bounds. All the other buildings are shops or warehouses.

The news that the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto have decided to send an eight to row for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley in July shows that the new rule against professional coaching has made no difference to those excellent Canadian sportsmen. When they were in England last summer they were coached for some time by Tom Sullivan, the well-known professional sculler, but they have never been really dependent on professional coaching, as some American clubs are. The opinion expressed in Australia a few days ago by George Towns, the champion sculler of the world, that sculling in England (which is mainly in the hands of professionals) is in a bad way, but that rowing in England (which is entirely in the hands of amateurs) is in a very good way, indicates in itself the advantages which we all hope will come of the new Henley rule, and it is pleasant to see that the Canadians are at once willing to aim at the advantages without any thought of the possible intermediate disadvantages.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

Captain J. A. Legge, Master Attendant, accompanied by Mr. James Hornell of the Marine Laboratory at Galle, sailed for the Pearl Banks off Marichchikade, in the barque Rengasamy Purevy last night about 11-30 o'clock, says the "Times of Ceylon" of the 29th ult. They went on board after dinner, and a favourable breeze springing up the vessel shortly after left harbour, the steam launch "Active" accompanying her. The Banks will be reached to-morrow and Captain Legge will commence work at once, takingup another sample from the Paars and delimiating the boundaries of the banks. CaptainLegge has taken with him the samples of pearls, which had been exhibited at his office during the last four weeks, and these will be on show at Marichchikade till the 22nd of next month for the inspection of the people of the Northern Province and others visiting fishery camp.

The barque Sultan Sekander, which is now in harbour, is taking in medical and other Government stores for Fishery Camp, and will sail away in a day or two. The medical stores are for the temporary Government hospital and dispensary which is to be opened at the camp next month, and the other stores are for the Government Agent's office and quarters and the offices of the camp officials.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECULATION.

The pearl fishery which affords scope for huge speculation to those who make it a point to visit the spot and invest largely in the oysters, will also in a way allow those who are unable to visit the place to indulge in a little speculation, for besides those who buy and clean oysters at Fishery Camp there are others who carry on a brisk trade in oysters during the fishery, transferring them to different parts of the Island, chiefly to Colombo and selling them at a profit. Those who remember former pearl fisheries will not forget how large quantities of oysters were brought to Colombo by native traders and disposed off by auction or otherwise, affording a chance to small speculators. Then there were yet others, the smaller dealers, who purchase oysters from the importers and retail them in the streets at 4 cents and 5 cents each. Already arrangements are being made by several native traders to draw regular consignments of oysters from Fishery Camp. The oysters will be brought over chiefly in small sailing craft and as they generally keep without going bad for a week or so it is expected that every oyster put ashore here will be sold.

One speculator is visiting the camp in a steam launch. A number of Up-country traders and several from the Kelani Valley are also arranging to get out oysters through Colombo; and enquiries have been made from time to time at the Master Attendant's office. From the fact that the last fishery was held twelve years ago, and also that there is a scarcity just now of pearls in the market, it is expected that oysters at this year's fishery will realise good prices. They will, however, not be prohibitive, and there will be opportunity for the smaller speculators also to indulge in purchases. During the last fishery, which was held in four successive years.

THE PRICES FOR OYSTERS

varied considerably. The fishery commenced in 1888 when the East Cheval Paar was fished and oysters were sold at the spot at an approximate average of R55 per thousand. This was considered a good price, and might be accounted for owing to the fact that it was the first year of the fishery, which was held after a long interval. The following year, 1889, one section of the huge Muttuvaratta Paar was fished when the oysters realised only R19 a thousand. In 1890 another section of the same bank was fished when the price went still further down to R13 per thousand; but in 1891 when the remaining section of the same Paar was fished, R32 per thousand was realised, the rise in the price being accounted for owing to the fishery being the last for that season.

THE 1903—1905 FISHERIES.

Next month the banks to be fished will be the South-east Cheval, the East Cheval, and the North-east Chevel, and the Periya Paar Karral. In February, 1904 and 1905, the West Cheval Paar, the Dutch Modragam Paar and the Muttuvarattu Paar will be fished. The Cheval Paar, which is fished in sections, is the largest of the banks, being in extent 2,536 acres, and estimated to contain 131,243,000 oysters. The second largest is the Muttuvarattu Paar, 1,420 acres in extent, and estimated to have 85,320,000 oysters. The fisheries of the three year are estimated to yield 272,630,000 oysters.

A NON-SKIDDER FOR MOTORS.

Some interesting particulars and illustrations are given in the current "Autocar," of the new non-skidding invention for attaching to motor-cars, from which important results are anticipated. As everyone knows, the greatest of all the motorist's troubles at present—after the magistrates—is the tendency of the wheels to skid dangerously and unexpectedly when the roads are at all greasy, and it has long been recognised that a fortune awaits the lucky inventor who can contrive a cure for this evil. The Parsons' non-skidder consists of small steel chains passing diagonally across the tyre of the wheel, by means of which it is said that a sure and certain grip is obtained on the greasiest road, while the running of the wheels is not appreciably affected in any way. If the invention does all that it is said to accomplish it is one of the highest importance. The King, among other well-known owners, is trying the device.

NORTHERN NORWAY PLAGUE OF SEALS.

An unusual and unforeseen calamity threatens to bring disaster upon the fisher folk of Northern Norway. It is an alien immigration from which they are suffering. Enormous numbers of seals are gathering round the coasts and in the fiords, and consuming all the fish or frightening them away. The seals, which are believed to have come from the White Sea, have been fought without avail and the large fishing population has petitioned the Government for help to exterminate what has become a veritable plague.

These so-called russekobbe seals have often made excursions to the northern coasts of Norway, but never before in such enormous quantities. It is proposed to send out warships in order to exterminate the russekobbes by shooting them, or by throwing large quantities of petroleum into the sea.

A VEILED LADY AND A STRANGE MARRIAGE.

A strange story is told in Vienna of Baron Hellbach, Ph. D., who died of good living after being one year out of the poor-house. Having lost his fortune and being unable to make a living, the baron-doctor was sent to poor-house eleven years ago but left its squalid quarters in December last to marry an unknown woman, said to be a Russian princes. Before the ceremony the bride conferred a life pension of 500 florins a month on Hellbach on his signing papers promising not to address his wife during the ceremony, not to try to see her face nor touch her. The lady wanted his name only and came heavily veiled attended only by a legal representative. The pension was regularly paid and Baron Hellbach promptly ate and drank himself to death. He was buried as befits a great aristocrat, the cost being borne by the unknown widow. It is asserted that only Emperor Francis Joseph has the key to her identity.

THE SULTAN AND THE PANTOMIME.

"Dick Whittington" immoral! Such is the judgment of the Sultan of Turkey. It seems that several times the Palace authorities have attempted to interfere with entertainments given by the foreign communities, and an effort was made to stop the representation of the usual pantomime given at this season by members of the British colony at Moda-Kadikeui, a suburb on the Asiastic shore of the Marmora. Acting on orders from the Palace, the Porte addressed a communication to Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, asking that the performance might not take place, and actually suggesting the immorality of such entertainments. Indignant at such an unheard-of request, his Excellency caused the only possible reply to be given—that he and other members of the Diplomatic Body with their children had frequently attended the performances in question. The Ambassador added that he hoped the "informer" who spread this calumny would be punished, and trusted that the Porte would not again address such requests to him. Sir Nicholas O'Conor, with several members of the Diplomatic Body, attended one of the performances, which obtained a great success.

Two officers, Mr. B. C. Smyth-Pigott and Mr T. H. Earle, have resigned their appointments as midshipmen in order to accept second-lieutenancies in the Somersetshire Light Infantry and the Hampshire Regiment. The most notable living instances of soldiers who have commenced their careers at sea are afforded by the cases of Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., and Sir John French.

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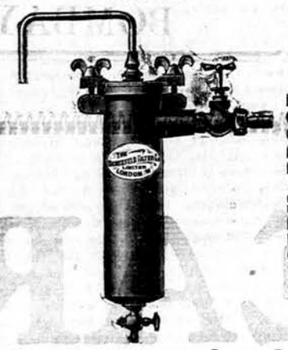

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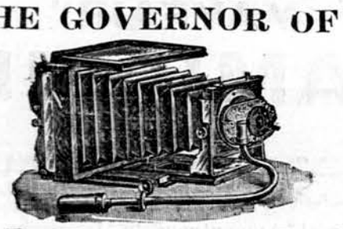

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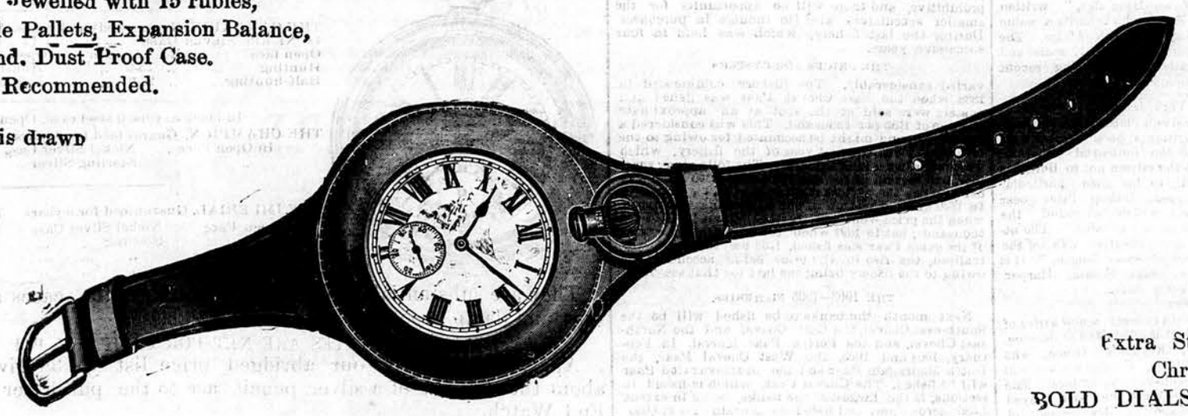

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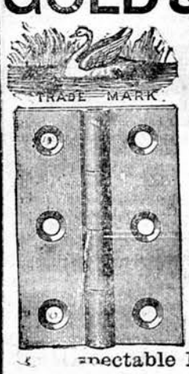

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